

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1935



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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FOREWORD

THE demand for the *POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD* has proved to be so widespread that it has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The *Political Handbook* is designed to meet this need for special information.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but in every case the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr. and Edgar Packard Dean, who have most ably assisted with the checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the *Political Handbook* will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

The Council House
New York, January 1, 1935

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CONTENTS

ALBANIA	1	ITALY	104
ARGENTINA	2	JAPAN	108
AUSTRALIA	6	LATVIA	112
AUSTRIA	10	LEAGUE OF NATIONS . .	114
BELGIUM	14	LIBERIA	120
BOLIVIA	17	LITHUANIA	121
BRAZIL	19	LUXEMBURG	124
BULGARIA	22	MEXICO	126
CANADA	25	NETHERLANDS	128
CHILE	31	NEWFOUNDLAND	132
CHINA	34	NEW ZEALAND	133
COLOMBIA	38	NICARAGUA	135
COSTA RICA	40	NORWAY	137
CUBA	41	PANAMA	140
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	43	PARAGUAY	142
DENMARK	47	PERSIA (IRAN)	144
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . .	50	PERU	145
ECUADOR	51	POLAND	148
EGYPT	53	PORTUGAL	152
ESTONIA	56	RUMANIA	155
ETHIOPIA	59	RUSSIA	159
FINLAND	61	SALVADOR	164
FRANCE	64	SIAM	165
GERMANY	74	SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF	167
GREAT BRITAIN	78	SPAIN	170
GREECE	86	SWEDEN	174
GUATEMALA	88	SWITZERLAND	177
HAITI	89	TURKEY	181
HONDURAS	90	UNITED STATES	183
HUNGARY	92	URUGUAY	192
ICELAND	95	VATICAN CITY	195
INDIA	97	VENEZUELA	196
IRAQ	101	YUGOSLAVIA	197
IRISH FREE STATE	102	OTHER COUNTRIES . . .	200

ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana
Area: 10,629 square miles
Population: 1,003,124 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING ZOG I

Born in 1895

Proclaimed by National Assembly September 1, 1928

Cabinet

Concentration

Appointed January 11, 1933

Premier

PANDELI EVANGJELI

PARLIAMENT

(Constituent Assembly)

Election of November 11, 1932

Speaker: KOSTA KOTTA

Number of Members 58

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADER

Following a period of anarchy Albania was proclaimed a republic in 1925. It was a republic in name only. Ahmed Zog, in 1924, headed the military movement which overthrew the government of Bishop Fan S. Noli. Under his leadership his party won a decisive victory in the election of 1925, when he became President. On June 17, 1928, President Zog issued writs for a general election. The newly elected Assembly amended the National Constitution so as to permit the President to ascend the throne of a new kingdom of Albania. The King is supported by Pandeli Evangjeli (Premier), Djafer Villa (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Vasil Aurami (Minister of Justice), Musa Juka (Minister of the Interior), Abdurahman Dibra (Minister of Finance), Dr. Mirash Ivanaj (Minister of Education), Sander Saraçi (Minister of Public Works) and Demetre Beratti (Minister of National Economy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Besa	Independent.	Figiri Rusi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Official Gazette	Organ of Government.	Halil Machi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vatra	Independent.	Timo Dilo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Demokratia (Argirocastro)	Independent.	Xhevat Kollajxhi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Shqiptare (Bari, Italy)	Supplement to the <i>Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno</i> ; devoted to pro-Italian propaganda.	Soc. An. Editr. "Mediterranea" (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gazeta e Korces (Korcha)	Political.	Zhan Gorguzi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vatra e Rinis	Youth publication.	Vasil Xhacka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Djersa e Popullit (weekly)	Independent.	Xoi Xoxa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bujqesija (monthly)	Agricultural.	Ministry of National Economy (<i>Prop.</i>)
Edukata e Re (monthly)	Teacher's.	Ministry of Education (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jurisprudenca (monthly)	Judicial.	Ministry of Justice (<i>Prop.</i>)
Minerva (monthly)	Literary.	Nebil Chika (<i>Prop.</i>)

ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area: 1,079,965 square miles
Population: 12,120,000 (1934 estimate)

President

GENERAL AUGUSTÍN P. JUSTO

Elected November 8, 1931. Assumed office February 20, 1932
for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed February 20, 1932

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

*Election of November, 1931 (nine-year term;
renewed by thirds every three years).**

President: DR. JULIO A. ROCA

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	15
Radical Antipersonalista	9
Socialist	2
Progressive Democratic	2
Entre Rios Radical	2
Total	30

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of March, 1934 (four-year term; renewed
by halves every two years).*

President: MANUEL A. FRESCO

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	60
Socialist	42
Radical	15
Progressive Democratic	12
Independent Socialist	8
Entre Rios Radical	7
Liberals (Corrientes)	4
Radical (Tucumán)	2
Radical (San Juan)	1
Popular Party (Jujuy)	2
Provincial Defense (Tucumán)	1
Vacancies	4

* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

Total 158

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution occurred in Argentina in September, 1930, resulting in the overthrow of the government of Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen. A Provisional Government was formed on September 6, and Parliament was temporarily dissolved.

General elections were held on November 8, 1931, and the Radicals, who formerly supported Irigoyen, decided not to participate. Of the other groups the most important numerically divided into two camps, colloquially known as the "Concordancia" and the "Alianza." The Concordancia had no organic unity, but was the name applied to those who supported the candidacy of General Augustín P. Justo for president, namely: the National Democrats, whose presidential ticket was General Augustín P. Justo for president, and Dr. Julio A. Roca for vice-president; the Antipersonalist Radicals, whose

ticket was General Justo for president and Dr. José Nicolás Matienzo for vice-president; and the Independent Socialists who supported Justo for president and were prepared to vote for the vice-presidential candidate of the party supporting Justo which developed the most strength. The Concordancia, generally speaking, was friendly to the revolution of 1930.

The Alianza represented a formal alliance between the Socialists and the Progressive Democrats on a united platform and with joint presidential candidates in the persons of Dr. Lisandro de la Torre (Progressive Democrat) for president and Dr. Nicolás Repetto (Socialist) for vice-president. In general, the Alianza was critical towards the revolution of 1930; the Socialists in particular never endorsed the movement.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favors certain reforms advocated by the late Provisional President Uriburu for revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders: Antonio Santamarina, Rodolfo Moreno, Matias Sanchez Sorondo, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martinez, Ramon S. Castillo, José María Bustillo, Carlos Alberto Pueyrredon and Miguel Angel Cárcano.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favors direct election for president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the right of voting to women; changes in the mining code as so to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Dr. José Nicolás Matienzo, Enrique S. Perez, Romulo S. Naon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Máximo Castro, Miguel Sussini, Aldo Cantoni, Carlos A. Bruchmann and Alejandro Ruzo.

Note: One of the strongholds of Antipersonalist Radicalism is the province of Entre Rios. Prominent leaders of Antipersonalism in Entre Rios are Eduardo Laurencena, Luis Etchvehere, Mariano G. Calvento and Miguel A. Aguirre Zabala.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Favors reforms of the constitution, such as would be calculated to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises; reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance against illness and unemployment; old age pensions; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders: Dr. Nicolás Repetto, Drs. Adolfo and Enrique Dickmann, Dr. Mario Bravo and Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength is in the Province of Sante Fé.

Leaders: Dr. Lisandro de la Torre, Dr. Francisco Correa, Dr. Juan José

ARGENTINA

Diaz Arana, Julio R. Noble, Dr. Julio Gonzalez Iramain, Dr. Augusto Rodriguez Larreta and Dr. Luciano Molinas.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PARTY: Opposes protective tariffs on articles of general consumption. Advocates direct taxes, a progressive income tax, and progressive taxes on rural properties; constitutional reforms enabling the removal of cabinet ministers by the Chamber of Deputies; separation of church and state; the breaking up of big estates; a national system of grain elevators; forty-hour week for laborers and a minimum wage; amplification of the payments received by workmen for accidents; indemnification on the basis of years of service of employees dismissed without cause; annual vacation with pay for labor; legal recognition of labor unions; gradual reduction of obligatory military service.

Leaders: Federico Pinedo (Minister of Finance), Augusto Bunge and Carlos Manacorda.

UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Before this Party decided not to take part in the election of November, 1931, it had nominated Marcelo Alvear and Dr. Adolfo Güemes candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency and had adopted a party platform. The latter included constitutional reforms; higher taxes on articles of luxury for a limited time with a view to developing national production; exoneration of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes; abolition of exportation taxes, tax on absenteeism; change in mining law so as to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, Dr. Adolfo Güemes, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido, Dr. Roberto Parry, Dr. Julio Borda and Dr. Carlos Noel.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentina	Independent.	Peres Turne (<i>Dir.</i>)
Argentinisches Tageblatt	German.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avisador Mercantil	Commercial daily.	F. Perneco Parodi (<i>Founder and Dir.</i>)
Buenos Aires Herald	Independent; long-established English-language daily.	L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>) Julio J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Courrier de la Plata	Independent.	René Patillaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Critica (evening)	Independent.	Natalio Botana (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cronista Comercial	Commercial daily.	R. S. Perrota (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung	German.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Eds.</i>)
Diario	Independent.	Dr. Norberto Lainez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario Español	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Casimiro Prieto Costa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fronza	Independent; Conservative.	Dr. Francisco Uriburu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad	Organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Isidoro de la Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nación	Independent; long established, influential journal; good news-service.	Luis Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias Graficas (evening)	Independent.	Alberto Cordone (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

ARGENTINA

5

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pueblo	Roman Catholic organ.	Enrique Osés (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razón (evening)	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Angel L. Sojo (<i>Dir.</i>)
República	Radical Antipersonalista.	Camilo Villagra (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Ricardo M. Pereyra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standard	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	Juan L. Mulhall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	José Sciorda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Américo Ghioldi (<i>Dir.</i>)
País (Cordoba)	National Democratic.	Arturo Hipolito (<i>Dir.</i>)
Principios (Cordoba)	Catholic.	Dr. Dutari Rodriguez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Interior	Radical.	Dr. Remonda (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cordoba)		
Los Andes	Independent.	Jorge and Felipe Calle (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Mendoza)		
Capital	Independent.	Joaquin Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Rosario)		
El Orden	Independent.	Julio Rosenvald (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tucumán)		

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including oversea Territories)

Population: 6,629,940 (1933 census)

Governor-General

SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS

Assumed office January 22, 1931

Cabinet

Coalition (United Australia and United Country Parties)

Appointed November 7, 1934

Prime Minister

JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS (United Australia Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of September 15, 1934; six-year term:
renewed by halves every three years.**

President: PATRICK JOSEPH LYNCH
(United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation*</i>
United Australia Party	20
Labor (Federal Group)	8
United Country Party	5
Labor (Lang Group)	1
Independent	2

Total 36

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of September 15, 1934; three-year term

Speaker: GEORGE JOHN BELL (United
Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	32
United Country Party	15
Labor (Federal Group)	18
Labor (Lang Group)	9

Total 74

*Representation as at present constituted. Senators elected in September 1934 do not take their seats until July 1935. The new Senate will be: United Australia—27, United Country—6, Federal Labor—3.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party is an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests brought into being at the close of 1931 through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It has also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. Its policy favors "sane government" and opposes communism. The elimination of overlapping of Federal and State powers is advocated, and it will not raise difficulties to the efforts of the United Country Party to secure a revised constitution enabling the creation of new self-governing units within the Commonwealth. It stands for revision of the industrial system, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial conditions by State authorities. Its *external policy* includes loyalty to the Throne, the continuance of Australia as a mem-

ber of the British Empire and Empire trade reciprocity, e.g. it stands for the policy of the Ottawa Conference. The Party favors democratic progress on conservative lines.

Leaders: J. A. Lyons (Prime Minister and Treasurer, formerly Labor Premier of Tasmania and Labor Postmaster-General), R. G. Menzies (Attorney-General), Sir George Pearce (Minister for External Affairs), W. M. Hughes (Vice President of Executive Council and Minister for Health), Senator A. J. McLachlan (Postmaster General) and R. Archdale Parkhill (Minister for Defence).

UNITED COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In *federal affairs*, it favors the reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods and lowering of the costs of production. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In *domestic policy* it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, and favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities. The United Country Party united with the United Australian Party during the 1931 elections to fight Labor.

Leaders: Dr. Earle Page (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Commerce), H. V. Thorby (Minister without Portfolio), J. A. J. Hunter (Minister without Portfolio) and Thomas Paterson (Minister for the Interior).

LABOR PARTY: The Labor Party was elected with the biggest majority on record in Federal politics in the election of 1929, but the disturbed economic condition of the country destroyed its unity within the first 18 months of its administration. A defeat in the House in November, 1931, resulted in the dissolution of Parliament and a general election which reduced the strength of the Party from 34 to 14 seats and led to the ascendancy of the United Australia Party. The Labor Party emphasized Australian nationalism and imposed an abnormally high customs tariff. It advocated freedom from external obligations, disarmament and pacifist aims. In *domestic policy*, its objective was the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement and government ownership and control of public utilities. It stood for high protectionist policy to foster Australian secondary industries and improvement in workers' standard of living. Though it favored national insurance, the extension of motherhood endowment and state care of the sick and aged, it reduced old age, invalid, and military pensions and maternity allowances under the stress of economic circumstances. Following its heavy defeats, it adopted a policy of nationalization of the banks to secure government control of public finance. The Labor Party advocates Australian State Governors, and a Commonwealth Governor-General. Sir Isaac Isaacs, the present Governor-General, is the first Australian so appointed. The Labor Party makes selections for Cabinet posts by caucus instead of leaving appointments to the Party Leader.

Leaders: J. H. Scullin (leader of the Party, formerly Prime Minister), F. M. Forde (formerly Minister for Trade and Customs), J. Barnes (leader in the Senate) and J. B. Chifley (Chairman of N. S. W. Federal Labor group).

LANG LABOR GROUP: Comprising nine members of the House of Representatives, the Lang Labor group is strongly opposed to Federal Labor, and is recruited from the Left Wing of Labor in New South Wales under the leadership of the former New South Wales Premier (Mr. Lang) whose party

was defeated in the New South Wales State elections in June, 1932. It has advocated inflation of the currency, unification of Parliaments, the reduction of overseas financial obligations and militant trades unionism.

Leaders: J. T. Lang (formerly Premier of New South Wales) (not Federal member), J. A. Beasley (Federal leader, formerly Assistant Minister for Industry), R. James (Deputy leader) and J. S. Garden.

PRESS

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	D. J. Gilbert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brisbane Courier-Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. J. Foster (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Standard (Brisbane)	Labor; evening paper.	F. Burke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. H. Cummins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) M. L. Reading (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. V. Biggs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and fed- eral affairs; large circulation.	Wilson & MacKinnon (<i>Proprs.</i>) Roy L. Curthoys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; evening daily; large circulation.	Theodore Fink (<i>Dir.</i>) Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) S. H. Deamer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>) J. Drew (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. J. Lambert (<i>Ed.</i>) W. H. Yelland (<i>Ed.</i>)
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conserva- tive; leading daily of West Australia.	
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Nationalist; liberal.	
Labor Daily (Sydney)	Official organ of N. S. W. Labor Party; radical.	Labor Daily, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman MacCauley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Nationalist; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) D. McCay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Morning Herald . . . (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) C. Brunson Fletcher (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Telegraph (Sydney)	Nationalist.	Associated Newspapers Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Ashton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and interstate circulation.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Australasian (weekly) (Melbourne)	Leading weekly of Australasia.	Wilson & MacKinnon (<i>Proprs.</i>) W. P. Hurst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation in country districts.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. Mulchinock (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. E. Webb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Sir Joynton Smith (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Marien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Mail (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings; illustrated.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. R. Charlton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Workers Union (<i>Proprs.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>)
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	A. M. Pooley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Investment Digest (monthly). (Sydney)	Financial.	A. J. Jobson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Review of Life and Work . . . (Morpeth) (Quarterly)	Social, political and economic.	Rev. E. H. Burgmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political.	H. S. Nicholas (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Economic Record (Semi-annual)	Economic.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

The Provincial Press Association of South Australia . . (Adelaide)	Independent; represents 42 South Australian county newspapers.	C. M. R. Dumas (<i>Pres.</i>) C. R. O'Reilly (<i>Secy.</i>)
Queensland Country Press Association (Brisbane) . . .	Independent.	C. L. McFadden (<i>Pres.</i>) A. E. Joseph (<i>Mgr.</i>)
The Tasmanian Provincial and Country Press Association (Launceston) . .	Independent.	Gordon B. Rolph (<i>Pres.</i>)
Country Press Coöperative Co., Ltd. (Melbourne) . .	Independent.	W. H. Waddell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
The Victorian Provincial Press Association (Melbourne)	Independent.	W. H. Waddell (<i>Secy.</i>)
The West Australian Provincial Press Association . . (Perth)	Independent.	H. C. S. Colebath Northam (<i>Pres.</i>)
Australian Newspapers Cable Service (Sydney) . . .	Independent.	Sun Newspapers, Ltd. and Herald & Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) Wilson & MacKinnon and John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Mgrs.</i>) E. P. M. Sheedy (<i>Ch.</i>)
Australian Press Association . (Canberra)	Independent.	
Australian United Press, Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent.	
Australian Provincial Press Association (Sydney) . .	Independent.	T. M. Shakespeare (<i>Secy.</i>)
Country Press Coöperative Co. of Australia, Ltd. . . (Sydney)	Independent.	E. C. Sommerlad (<i>Mgr.</i>)
N. S. W. Country Press Association (Sydney) . . .	Independent.	E. W. Brander (<i>Secy.</i>)

AUSTRIA

Capital: Vienna

Area: 32,369 square miles

Population: 6,534,481 (1923 census)

President

WILHELM MIKLAS

Elected December 5, 1928. Reëlected, October 9, 1931. The new constitution of May 1, 1934, provides for the election of a new president by a corporative council. The date has not yet been set.

Cabinet

Appointed July 30, 1934

Chancellor

DR. KURT SCHUSCHNIGG

(Also Minister of Defence, Education and Justice)

The constitution of 1934 abolished the former parliamentary government of Austria. Parliament, under the new Corporate State, will be superseded by a State Council, a Council of Intellect and an Economic Council. These Councils were appointed on October 31, 1934, by the President on the recommendation of the Chancellor. Eventually when the corporative institutions are in full working order, the Council of Intellect and the Economic Council are to become elective.

THE TRANSITION GOVERNMENT

Pending the formation of the new government under the terms of the Constitution of May 1, 1934, the present government functions under the Enabling Act of April 30, 1934. This act granted to the President, the Chancellor, and the Cabinet all the functions formerly possessed by the parliamentary, republican government of Austria and charged them to regulate the transition to the new authoritative system. The leaders of the government are Wilhelm Miklas (President), Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg (Chancellor and Minister of Defence, Education and Justice), Prince Ernst Rüdiger Starhemberg (Vice-Chancellor, in charge of all matters pertaining to public security), Odo Neustädter-Stürmer (Minister of Social Welfare, in charge of all matters pertaining to corporate reorganization), Dr. Karl Buresch (Minister of Finance), Josef Reither (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Fritz Stockinger (Minister of Commerce and Transportation), Major Emil Fey (Minister in charge of Internal Administration), Egon Berger-Waldenegg (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Karl Karowinsky (Secretary of State for Justice), Brig.-Gen. Wilhelm Zehner (Secretary of State for National Defence), Hans Pernter (Secretary of State for Education), Hans Hammerstein-Equord (Secretary of State for Public Security) and Count Rudolf Hoyos (President of State Council).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As they were under the last Parliamentary régime.

Political parties in Austria were abolished by the 1934 constitution, but it may be said that with the exception of the Communist, Social Democratic and National Socialist parties, which were made illegal, the influence of the parties continues in the form of political blocs within the Vaterländische Front.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Officially dissolved by the government. Represented the labor classes. Strongest in Vienna, where it controlled the municipal government. Everywhere founded on the trade unions. The revolt of July, 1927, showed the strength of the left wing of the party headed by Dr. Otto Bauer and his leaning to radical ideas. Demanded separation of Church and State; opposed violent revolution. Had a strictly Marxist socialistic program, involving increasing revenue by direct taxation, including income taxes and higher luxury taxes; favored public works to reduce unemployment. Laid stress on wheat monopoly and program of agricultural development through partition of large estates; maintenance of laws guaranteeing tenants *vs.* landlords; social legislation, especially providing for insurance against old age; secular education; and socialization of industry, mines, banks, and trade. Emphasized particularly the maintenance of the war-time measures by which house rents in Austria were paid in the old crown currency (representing 1/14,000 of the former gold value) so that rents for houses or apartments were merely nominal. The absolute defense of this principle was the main Social Democratic plank, and to it they owed their success in elections in Vienna and other industrial towns. A compromise was finally made on this question and on July 15, 1929, a new rent law was passed marking the beginning of more normal housing conditions. At the annual conference of the Party held in October, 1929, it was agreed to demand internal disarmament, both of the Heimwehr and of the Schutzbund; and to support constitutional reforms, providing they did not include limitation of the franchise or the giving of exceptional powers to the President. At the last conference the Anschluss plank was officially dropped from the platform. The party was strongly against National Socialism and Fascism.

Leaders: Karl Seitz (Burgomaster of Vienna and member of Parliament), Dr. Otto Bauer (Parliamentary leader, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Karl Renner (formerly Chancellor, now Speaker of Lower Chamber), Karl Weigl (President, Labor Arbitration Chamber) and Dr. Robert Danneberg (member of Parliament).

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: Conservative; strongly Roman Catholic; its main strength was found among the property-owning classes, such as the devout peasantry and the middle and upper classes in the cities, also among Jewish and non-Jewish trades. The social reforms which it sponsored were mostly intended to detach the working classes from agnosticism and Marxian socialism. The party adhered to federalist ideas; its organization was based on federal lines.

Leaders: Wilhelm Miklas (President of the Republic), Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg (Chancellor and Minister of Defence, of Education, and of Justice), Dr. Emanuel Weidenhoffer (formerly Minister of Finance), Karl Vaugoin (formerly Minister of War, formerly Chancellor), Dr. Karl Buresch (Minister of Finance, formerly Chancellor), Eduard Heini (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce), Dr. Emmerich Czermak (formerly Minister of Education), Dr. Viktor Kienböck

(President of the National Bank, formerly Minister of Finance), F. Stockinger (Minister of Trade and Commerce).

Provincial leaders: Dr. Rehrl (Salzburg), Dr. Stumpf (Tyrol), Dr. Ender (Vorarlberg — formerly Minister for Constitutional Reform, formerly Chancellor) and Dr. Buresch (Lower Austria — Minister of Finance).

AGRARIAN LEAGUE: Represented the interests of the small landowners.

Leaders: Franz Winkler (formerly Vice-Chancellor and Minister without portfolio) and Franz Bachinger (formerly Minister of Interior).

PAN GERMAN PARTY: Represented chiefly the interests of the non-Socialist salary earners, anti-clerical and favored union with Germany.

Leaders: Dr. Hans Schürff (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. August Wotawa and Dr. Sepp Straffner (formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Officially dissolved by the Government. Favored union with Germany, anti-Marxist, anti-Semitic, closely allied with the National Socialists of Germany.

Leaders: Alfred Eduard Frauenfeld (political leader in Austria), Moulin-Eckhard (commander of the troops) and Richard Suchenwirt (formerly member of Federal Council).

HEIMATBLOCK: Conservative, fascist tendencies; adherents mainly recruited from the aristocracy and the conservative elements.

Leaders: Ernst Rüdiger Starhemberg (Vice-Chancellor), Emil Fey (Minister in charge of Internal Administration) and Richard Steidle.

PRESS

With the abolition of political parties in 1934, the press came under strict government censorship. The organs of the Communist, Social Democratic and National Socialist parties, and papers sympathizing with those parties were suppressed. The tendencies of the remaining publications, if not out and out pro-Government, are either Christian Socialist or Heimwehr. All papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Die Freiheit	Pro-Government, anti-Socialist.	Nathan Rand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Stunde	Independent; mildly sensational.	Dr. Marc Siegeberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kleine Volkszeitung	Pro-Government; caters to peasants.	Carl Kleinenberger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Freie Presse	An able paper; the principal Austrian paper read abroad; advocated policies of liberalism and international conciliation.	Stefan von Mueller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal . . .	Conservative; leanings towards old Monarchy; literary; has notable foreign contributors; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	Dr. Kurt Haentzschel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Tagblatt . . .	Moderately liberal democratic policy; represents financial and middle class interests; large circulation.	Steyrermuehl A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Loebel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neuigkeits Weltblatt	Catholic.	August Kirsch (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Oesterreichisches Abendzeitung	Heimwehr organ, but principally the organ of Major Fey, the vice-leader of the Heimwehr.	Rudolf A. Kalmar (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Reichspost	Organ of Christian Socialist Party; conservative and strongly Roman Catholic; very sympathetic to Hungary.	Dr. Friedrich Funder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraf.	Boulevard paper; pro-Government.	Dr. Siegfried Klausner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Neueste Nachrichten	Organ of Pan-German Party.	Dr. Mauthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Tag	Democratic; daily morning paper; founded by Sigmund Bosch.	Dr. Rudolf Kalmar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Zeitung	Official government gazette.	Dr. Ferdinand Reiter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Börse (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Josef Gellert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Heimatschuetzer (weekly)	Heimwehr organ and pro-Government; pro-Italian; principally the organ of Prince Starhemberg, the leader of the Heimwehr.	Hans G. Kramer (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Der Morgen (weekly)	Independent; Socialist leanings; somewhat radical.	Dr. Rudolf Kalmar (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kapitalist (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Karl Nowak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Frau Maria Klausberger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Börsen Kurier (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Dr. Fritz Rodeck (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Montagsblatt (weekly)	Same affiliations as "Reichspost."	Oskar Howorka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Sonn- & Montags-Zeitung (weekly)	Monday paper; Democratic.	Ernst Klebinder (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Paul Szemere (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten (three times a month)	Economic.	Vienna Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>) Heinz Steinrück (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation und Staat (monthly)	Political and scientific; organ of German minorities.	Baron F. V. Uxküll-Guillenband (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pan Europa (monthly)	Political and economic; organ of movement for a union of the European states	Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Anglo-American Press Association	Association of Correspondents of English language newspapers.	John Bannister (<i>Pres.</i>)
Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle	Official.	Austrian Govt. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Korrespondenz Wilhelm	Semi-official.	R. Wilhelm (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vereinigung der Berichterstatter der reichsdeutschen Presse in Wien	Association of German correspondents.	Dr. Hans Hartmeyer (<i>Pres.</i>)
Verband der ausländischen Presse	Association of foreign correspondents.	Leo Salkind (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union der Korrespondenten der auswärtigen Presse	Association of foreign correspondents.	Dr. Eugenia Moreale (<i>Pres.</i>)
Syndikat der Zeitungskorrespondenten	Association of correspondents of succession states and Austrian provinces.	Felix Schulz (<i>Pres.</i>)

BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels

Area: 11,752 square miles

Population: 8,159,185 (1931 census)

Ruler

KING LEOPOLD III

Born in 1901; ascended throne February 23, 1934

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic, Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties)

Appointed November 21, 1934

Premier

GEORGE THEUNIS (Catholic, but not a member of Parliament)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Election of December 4, 1932 (for four years)

President: M. LIPPENS (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholics (including Christian Democratic)	75
Socialist	65
Liberal	18
Frontist	1
Total	159

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

Election of November 27, 1932 (for four years)

President: JULES PONCELET (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	79
Socialist	73
Liberal	24
Frontist	8
Communist	3
Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of several factions of different tendencies (Flemish Democrats and Agrarians, Walloon Democrats, Conservatives and Nationalists) held together by loyalty to Church, including a conservative right wing and a democratic left wing; represents middle classes and conservatives. In *foreign policy* stands for the peace treaties and reparations program and cooperation with the League of Nations; in *domestic policy*, for defense of Catholic Church interests, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, religious education in public schools, social reforms, adequate national defense, woman suffrage. (The Christian Democratic Party, which coöperates with the Catholic Party, is a Catholic working-class party, with a program of social reforms designed to draw Catholic workers away from the Socialist Party.)

Leaders: Henri Jaspar (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Paul Crockaert (formerly Minister of Colonies), M. Heyman (formerly Minister of Industry), George Theunis (Premier), Count Charles de Broqueville (formerly Premier), Vicomte Prosper Poullet (formerly Minister of Interior), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (formerly Premier), P. Segers (Senator, formerly Minister of Rail-

ways, Posts, and Telegraphs), M. Tschoffen (Christian Democrat, formerly Minister of Colonies), Franz Van Cauwelaert (formerly Minister of Public Works and Agriculture), G. Sap (formerly Minister of Finance), P. Van Isacker (Christian Democrat, Minister of Economic Affairs), Edmond Rubbens (Minister of Labor), and the Christian Democrats: Cyrille van Overbergh (Senator) and Henri Mark (Deputy).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical and reformist. In *foreign policy*, favors program of 2d Internationale, League of Nations, limitation of armaments and free trade; in *domestic policy*, nationalization of mines, insurance companies and electrical plants; taxation of capital; representation of workers in industrial management; social and unemployment insurance; compulsory vocational education; government aid in cheap housing and low taxation of workers. Drafted so-called "Labor Scheme" as remedy for economic crisis.

Leaders: Emile Vandervelde (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Kamiel Huysmans (formerly Minister of Science and Arts, Burgomaster of Antwerp), Eduard Anseele (formerly Minister of Marine, Posts, Telegraphs and Aëronautics), Louis de Brouckère (formerly Senator), Jules Destrée (Deputy, formerly Minister of Science and Arts), Emile Brunet (formerly President of the Lower Chamber), Max Hallet (Vice-President of the Lower Chamber), Louis Piérard (Deputy), and Henri de Man.

LIBERAL PARTY: Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French-speaking; comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter anticlerical and inclining to coöperation with the Socialists; nationalistic. Supported Franco-Belgium policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favors free trade, the League of Nations and strong national defense.

Leaders: Paul Hymans (Minister of Foreign Affairs), A. Devèze (Minister of National Defense), Hubert Pierlot (Minister of Interior), Adolphe Max (Burgomaster of Brussels), Paul-Emile Janson (formerly Minister of Justice), Pierre Forthomme (formerly Minister of Posts, Telegraph, and Telephones), F. Bovesse (Minister of Justice), O. Dierckx (Senator) and Léon Dens (Senator, formerly Minister of National Defense).

FRONTIST PARTY: Extreme Flemish party; demands autonomy of Flemish part of country, and teaching in Flemish for children of Flemish parents. The right wing of the party leans toward Fascism.

Leader: Romsée (Deputy).

COMMUNIST PARTY: **Leader:** Deputy Jacquemotte.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPERS		
Dernière Heure	Liberal; large circulation.	MM. Brébart and Oedenkoven (Ed.)
Echo de la Bourse	Financial.	G. Melot (Ed.)
Etoile Belge	Liberal; advocates free trade.	Paul Beaupain (Dir.)
Indépendance Belge	Liberal; diplomatic, economic and foreign news.	M. Koister (Ed.)
La Gazette	Liberal.	Jules Frickx (Ed.)
Libre Belgique	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (Dir.)
Moniteur	Official.	Belgian Government (Pub.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nation Belge	Catholic; conservative; nationalistic.	Paul Neuray (<i>Dir.</i>)
Peuple	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	Arthur Wauters (<i>Dir.</i>)
Soir	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any paper in Belgium.	V. Rossel (<i>Prop.</i>) M. d'Arsac (<i>Ed.</i>)
XXe. Siècle	Catholic; nationalistic.	Zwaenepoel (<i>Dir.</i>)
Echo du Soir (Antwerp) . . .	Catholic; financial.	Jules Claes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lloyd Anversois (Antwerp)	Shipping and economic.	M. Mossly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin (Antwerp)	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (<i>Dir.</i>) F. de Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Métropole (Antwerp)	Catholic; conservative.	C. Penninck (<i>Dir.</i>) Charles Decerf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neptune (Antwerp)	Non-partisan, leading paper for shipping and market news.	Henri Drost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Charleroi	Liberal.	M. Chomé (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Charleroi)		
Journal de Charleroi	Socialist.	G. Bufquin des Essarts (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Charleroi)		
Le Pays Wallon (Charleroi) .	Catholic.	H. J. Gobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Flandre Libérale (Ghent) . .	Liberal.	Paul Henen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Liège (Liège) . .	Catholic.	Jos. Denujean (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Meuse (Liège-Brussels) .	Wide circulation.	L. J. De Thier (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Express (Liège)	Liberal; progressive.	Mrs. B. Alexandre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal de Liège (Liège) . .	Liberal.	Desire Horrent (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Wallonie (Liège)	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Province (Mons)	Liberal.	H. Simonet (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Province de Namur (Namur)	Liberal.	Fr. Bovesse (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Essor Colonial (weekly) . .	Colonial questions.	
Revue Catholique (weekly) . .	Catholic.	van den Houte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Congo (monthly)	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly)	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	MM. Gregoire and Grosjean (<i>Eds.</i>)
Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels	Financial and economic.	George de Laveleye (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Belge (monthly)	Catholic.	Pierre Goemaere (<i>Pub.</i>)
Revue Générale (monthly) . .	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and Auguste Melot (<i>Eds.</i>)

FLEMISH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Het Laatste Nieuws	Liberal.	Julius Hoste (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nieuwsblad	Catholic; democratic.	O. Steghers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Flemish Party.	F. Van den Eynde (<i>Dir.</i>) Jan Boon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag (Bruges)	Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazet van Antwerpen	Democratic; catholic; one of strongest Flemish papers.	M. Goris (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Antwerp)		
Handelsblad (Antwerp) . . .	Catholic; trade and ship news.	John Van Dieren (<i>Dir.</i>) J. Van Menten (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp) . . .	Liberal; large local circulation.	J. Burton (<i>Dir.</i>) Auguste Monet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Schelde (Antwerp)	Flemish nationalist.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille (<i>Dir.</i>) Herman Vos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksgazet (Antwerp)	Organ of Flemish section of Socialist Party.	G. Eckelers (<i>Dir.</i>) Camille Huysmans (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence Télégraphique Belge	Semi-official.	M. Olivier (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Association de la Presse Belge	Independent.	F. Fischer (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	Maurice Liesenborghs (<i>Pres.</i>)

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)

Area: 514,155 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Paraguay)

Population: 2,911,283 (1929 estimate)

President

JOSÉ LUIS TEJADA SORZANO (Liberal)

Elected Vice-President January 4, 1931

Assumed office November 28, 1934 in place of Dr. Daniel Salamanca

Cabinet

National Union (Liberal, Genuine Republican, Socialist Republican and Nationalist)

Appointed November 30, 1934

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of May, 1933

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: JOSÉ LUIS TEJADA SORZANO (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	8
Genuine Republican	1
Socialist Republican	1
Unseated	5
Vacant	1
	—

Total 16

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: FRANZ TAMAYO (Genuine Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Genuine Republican	39
Liberal	22
Socialist Republican	7
Independent	5
	—

Total 73

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Government of Hernando Siles was overthrown by revolution in June, 1930. A Military Junta headed by General Carlos Blanco Galindo took charge of the Executive Office.

Elections for Congress and for President were held in January 1931.

There was only one candidate for the Presidency — Dr. Daniel Salamanca, who received the unanimous support of all parties. Sr. José Luis Tejada Sorzano was elected Vice-President.

In 1934 Franz Tamayo was elected President for a four-year term beginning on March 5, 1935. Subsequently President Salamanca was succeeded by Vice-President Tejada Sorzano.

There are at present four political parties in Bolivia: Liberals, Genuine Republicans, Socialist Republican and Nationalists.

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. The *foreign policy* of this party favors peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tends toward conservatism in financial matters and has opposed the more inflationary measures which have been brought forward during the depression.

Leaders: José Luis Tejada Sorzano (President), Carlos Calvo (Minister to Brazil), Tomas Manuel Elío (Minister of Interior), Casto Rojas (Minister to Argentina), Placido Sanchez (Minister to Spain), José Salinas (formerly Minister of Public Works), Juan María Zalles (Minister of War), Juan Muñoz Reyes and José Melchor Cuadros (Senator).

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and Sr. José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocates recovery of Bolivian territory now under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocates freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

Leaders: Dr. Daniel Salamanca (formerly President), Rafael de Ugarte (formerly Minister of Government), David Alves Tegui (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Carlos Victor Aramayo (Minister of Finance), Luis Calvo (Deputy), Joaquín Espada (formerly Minister of Finance), Demetrio Canelas (Deputy) and Franz Tamayo (President, Chamber of Deputies).

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY: In *foreign policy* advocates vigorous policy with respect to territory lost to Chile, and firm opposition to Paraguay's claims to the Chaco. Vigorously opposed non-aggression pact discussed in Washington. In *domestic policy* favors improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and is opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

Leaders: Bautista Saavedra (formerly President), Juan Manuel Sainz (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Román Paz (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Espada Aguirre (Minister of Communications), Eduardo Díez de Medina (formerly Minister to the United States), Gabriel Gosálvez (Minister of Defence) and Pedro Zilveti Arce.

NATIONALIST PARTY: This party was formed by Dr. Hernando Siles. As a result of the 1930 revolution it lost much of its influence and organization.

Leaders: Dr. Hernando Siles (Minister to Chile), Rafael Taborga, José Antezana, Enrique Baldivieso (Minister of Public Instruction), Enrique Finot (Minister to the United States) and Fabian Vaca Chavez (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario	Independent; largest circulation.	José Carrasco Jiménez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria	Genuine Republican.	Julio Cesar Canelas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razon	Independent.	F. Vaca Chávez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Republica	Socialist Republican.	Pedro Zilveti Arce (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal	Independent.	Armando Arce (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro
Area: 3,285,318 square miles
Population: 44,002,095 (1933 estimate)

President

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following military overthrow of preceding administration. Elected President October 14, 1934, under terms of new constitution, for four year term

Cabinet

Appointed July 24, 1934

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election of October 14, 1934 (eight-year term; renewed by halves every four years)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara dos Deputados)

Election of October 14, 1934 (four-year term)

President: RIBEIRO DE ANDRADA

Number of members 42 Number of members 300*

* 250 elected, 50 representatives of professional syndicates.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It is similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tends to be more nationalistic and there are provisions which aim to strengthen the unity of the country.

No national parties exist, in the true sense of the word, but parties are maintained in the States. The northern states tend to be more radical than the southern.

Pro-Government Leaders: Dr. Getulio Vargas (President), General Góes Monteiro (Minister of War), Rear Admiral Protogenes Guimarães (Minister of Marine), Flores da Cunha (Interventor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul), Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada (President of the House of Representatives), Armando Salles de Oliveira (Interventor in Sao Paulo), Lima Cavalcanti (Interventor in Pernambuco), Juarez Tavora and José Americo.

Opposition Leaders: Arthur Bernardes (formerly President of Brazil), Afranio de Mello Franco (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Altino Arantes, Borges de Medeiros, Raul Pilla and Sampaio Correia.

BRAZIL

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers published are in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service; anti-administration tendency.	Paulo Bittencourt (<i>Prop.</i>) Paulo Filho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Carioca	Independent, pro-Government.	J. E. de Macedo Soares (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Noite (evening)	Independent.	A. de Alcantara Machado and M. Magalhães (<i>Eds.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Old established; widely read; leading opposition paper.	O. R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Globo (evening)	Independent; opposition.	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal	Independent; one of best-edited papers in Brazil.	Soc. Anon-do Brazil (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (<i>Ed.</i>) Count Pereira Carneiro (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jornal de Commercio	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (<i>Ed.</i>) Felix Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>) Victor Vianna (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noite (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Carvalho Netto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria	Radical; opposition.	Antenor Novaes (<i>Prop.</i>) Milton Prates (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguarda	Independent; pro-Government.	Osius Motta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Bahia	Democratic; pro-Government.	Dr. Pacheco de Oliveira (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bahia)		
Diario de Noticias	Democratic; pro-Government.	Altamirando Requião (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		
Imparcial	Radical.	Laudemiro Menezes (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
Tarde	Opposition.	Ernesto Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		Ranulpho Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dia	Socialistic and Government.	Caio Machado (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Curityba)		Gonçalves da Motta (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Gazeta do Povo	Opposition.	Acir Guimarães (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Curityba, Paraná)		Frederico Faria de Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado de Minas	Independent.	A. D. Magalhães (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Minas Geraes)		
Folha de Minas	Independent.	A. de Mello Franco (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Minas Geraes)		
Diario do Estado (Pará)	Official Government organ.	Apolinario Morcira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado do Pará (Pará)	Pro-Government.	Santanna Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
Folha do Norte (Pará)	Opposition.	Dr. Paulo Maranhão (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario da Manha	Liberal; pro-Government; publishes <i>Diario da Tarde</i> , evening edition.	José de Sá (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Diario de Pernambuco	Independent; long-established paper, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil.	Gilberto Freyre and Ismael Ribeiro (<i>Dir.s.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Estado	Opposition.	Renato Vieira de Mello (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal de Recife	Independent.	Col. Luiz de Faria (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		Dr. Philemon de Albuquerque (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Commercio	Independent.	Francisco Pessoa de Queiroz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		Medeiros Bros. (<i>Prop.s.</i>)
Jornal Pequeno	Independent.	Romeu Medeiros (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco) (evening)		Dr. Alexandre Alcaraz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correio do Povo	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	
(Porto Alegre)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Federação (Porto Alegre)	Organ of Partido Republicano Liberal; official gazette of State of Rio Grande do Sul.	Dr. Nabor de Moura Azevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1894.	Octavio Veiga (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Non-partisan; organ of the German colony; in German.	Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Rudolf Peschke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Noite (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; founded in 1924.	Dr. Ganot Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Ayres Martins Torres (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1928.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Ayres Martins Torres (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Popular (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Democratic; pro-Government; long-established and influential paper with largest circulation of any in Brazil.	Julio de Mesquita Filho (<i>Dir.</i>) Plinio Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fanfulla (São Paulo)	Non-partisan; widely read by Italian population throughout southern Brazil; in Italian.	Angelo Poci and Augusto Goeta (<i>Eds.</i>)
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo)	Socialistic, independent tendency; large circulation.	Diogenes de Lemos Azevedo (<i>Dir.</i>) Rubens do Amaral (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Opposition.	Dr. Casper Libero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Platea (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Independent.	Pedro Cunha (<i>Dir.</i>)
Actualidade (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	João Lima and Josias Guedes (<i>Eds.</i>)
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta de Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	

NEWS AGENCY

União Telegráfica Brasileira	Independent.	Founded by the <i>Correio da Manhã</i> .
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BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 39,814 square miles

Population: 6,040,000 (1933 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Born in 1894; ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed January 22, 1935

Premier

GENERAL PETKO ZLATEV

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranye)

Dissolved May 19, 1934

New elections pending

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934 a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Mushanov cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934.

Parties and leaders under last parliamentary régime

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Alexander Malinov (formerly President of the Sobranye, first Premier of the Government of the National Bloc), Nicholas Mushanov (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gerginov (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov (formerly Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drensky.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of farmers.

Leaders: D. Guichev (formerly Minister of Trade), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works), V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and N. Zahariev (formerly Vice-President of the Sobranye).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

Leaders: J. Kachakov (formerly Minister of Justice), A. Boiadjev (formerly Minister of Education).

RADICAL PARTY: Had advanced democratic reform tendencies.

Leaders: Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies).

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: (Liapchev group): Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Vladimir Mollov (formerly Minister of Finance), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petco Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways), St. Mushanov; *(Zankov group):* Alexander Zankov (formerly Premier), Iv. Russev (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), D. Hristov (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Chr. Kalfov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

LABOR PARTY: Formed by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale, in touch with the Moscow organization, and which was suppressed in April, 1925.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov.

Leader: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade).

MACEDONIAN GROUP: Members elected from the Macedonian districts of Bulgaria.

Leaders: Dr. Stanishev and Kozma Georgiev.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party.

Leaders: Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION: A group of extreme agrarians.

Leaders: Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanassov and Chr. Stoyanov.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Bulgarie	Semi-official government organ. In French.	Traiko Popov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dnevnik	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Makedonsko Slovo	Organ of Macedonian Emigration.	D. Mirchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mir	A leading paper; conservative. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	Ivan Plachkov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novi Dni	Government organ; well informed.	G. Kulishev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Supported Liapchev group of Democratic Entente.	T. Kozhuharov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Dimitrov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tannev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zora	Independent; a well-informed paper.	D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Otbrana (weekly)	Organ of military circles.	Iv. Stoichev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	G. Yurukov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)

BULGARIA

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	S. Tannev (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	Traiko Popov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	G. Nurijan (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Journalists	Independent.	L. Govedarov (<i>Pres.</i>)

Note: All party organs in Bulgaria have been suppressed.

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa

Area: 3,690,043 square miles

Population: 10,376,786 (1931 census)

Governor-General

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH

Cabinet

Conservative

Appointed August 7, 1930

Prime Minister

RICHARD BEDFORD BENNETT (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

As of January, 1935, (Nominated for life by Governor-General in Council)

Speaker: P. E. BLONDIN (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	50
Liberal	35
Vacancies	11
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

*Election of July 28, 1930 (for five years)**

Speaker: GEORGE BLACK (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	132
Liberal	92
United Farmers of Alberta	9
Labor	3
Saskatchewan Progressive	1
United Farmers of Ontario	1
Independent Labor	1
Independent	2
Vacancies	4

* In the 1930 election the Conservatives polled 49% of the popular vote, the Liberals 46%.

Total 245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are naturally differences at any one time between the programs of the political parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative administrations. As in the United States there are radicals and conservatives within each major party, and the legislation sponsored by a party has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of Canada grows out of the federal character of the Dominion of Canada. While each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organization, it depends in the main upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in

the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, however, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. The Conservative party is based on the English-speaking parts of Eastern Canada and especially on southern Ontario. The Liberal party secures its most dependable support in French-speaking Canada and, therefore, in the Province of Quebec. Its second basis of strength is the prairie provinces.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Since 1878 it has been traditionally the high-tariff party. Elected to office at general election in 1930 on a "Canada First" policy predicated upon protective tariffs adequate to safeguard home industries against competition of mass production or cheap labor of other countries, whether British or non-British. As result of Conservative government's legislation and administrative action Canada, from being a country with moderate protection, has become since 1930, one with high protection. The Conservatives favor the cooperative economic development of the British Commonwealth of Nations, by such methods as the Ottawa Agreements. The Conservative government considers increased state intervention in national economic life necessary and has passed legislation under which cooperative marketing schemes for agricultural products are being set up; it has suggested that amendments should be made to the British North America Act for the purpose of giving the federal government greater powers of control over industry and labor.

Leaders: R. B. Bennett (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), Sir George H. Perley (Minister without portfolio), Arthur Meighen (Government Leader in Senate), Hugh Guthrie (Minister of Justice and Attorney-General), E. N. Rhodes (Minister of Finance), R. B. Hanson (Minister of Trade and Commerce), R. J. Manion (Minister of Railways and Canals), R. C. Matthews (Minister of National Revenue), Arthur Sauvé (Postmaster-General), D. M. Sutherland (Minister of Pensions and National Health), H. A. Stewart (Minister of Public Works), C. H. Cahan (Secretary of State), Grote Stirling (Minister of National Defense), Alfred Duranleau (Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Thomas G. Murphy (Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs), Maurice Dupré (Solicitor-General), W. A. Gordon (Minister of Labor, Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Mines) and Major Robert Weir (Minister of Agriculture).

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy is one of opposition to increased state intervention in the economic life of the country, and to the granting of increased powers to the executive which usually accompanies state intervention. It is critical of the tendency of the Ottawa Agreements to build up a distinct British Empire economic unit. It favors instead the negotiation of special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire.

Leaders: William Lyon Mackenzie King (formerly Prime Minister, Leader in House of Commons), Raoul Dandurand (Leader in Senate), Ernest Lapointe (formerly Minister of Justice), J. L. Ralston (formerly Minister of National

Defense), James Malcolm (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce), P. J. A. Cardin (formerly Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Charles Stewart (formerly Minister of Interior), W. D. Euler (formerly Minister of National Revenue), Fernand Rinfret (formerly Secretary of State), Ian Mackenzie (formerly Minister of Immigration and Colonization) and Vincent Massey (formerly Minister to the United States).

COÖPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION: A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties; organized in August, 1932; long-run program adopted at first annual national convention, Regina, 1933, and immediate program at Winnipeg convention 1934. Advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy. Favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery; initiation of large scale program of public works; national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance; maintenance Canadian neutrality even if United Kingdom a belligerent; reorganization of League of Nations in order to make it an effective instrument for peace.

Leader: J. S. Woodsworth (National Chairman).

UNITED FARMERS PARTY OF ALBERTA: Now a constituent part of the Coöperative Commonwealth Federation.

Leaders: Robert Gardiner (Chairman of Party, Leader in House of Commons), E. J. Garland, G. G. Coote and William Irvine.

LABOR GROUP: Now a constituent part of the Coöperative Commonwealth Federation.

Leader: James S. Woodsworth.

PRESS

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation*</i>	<i>Political Affiliation†</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALBERTA			
Albertan (<i>e.</i>)	11,094	Liberal.	George M. Bell (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Calgary)			
Herald (<i>e.</i>)	26,931	Independent Conserva-	Southam Publishing Co.
(Calgary)		tive.	(<i>Prop.</i>)
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>)	18,706	Liberal.	J. H. Woods (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Edmonton)			Chas. E. Campbell (<i>Prop.</i>)
Journal (<i>e.</i>)	31,068	Independent Conserva-	Southam Publishing Co.
(Edmonton)		tive.	(<i>Prop.</i>)
Herald (<i>e.</i>)	5,891	Liberal.	John M. Imrie (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Lethbridge)			Senator W. A. Buchanan
			(<i>Prop.</i>)
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Province (<i>e.</i>)	77,387	Independent Conserva-	Southam Publishing Co.
(Vancouver)		tive.	(<i>Prop.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>)	64,380	Liberal.	F. J. Burd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Vancouver)			R. J. Cromie (<i>Prop.</i>)
Colonist (<i>m.</i>)	10,093	Conservative.	Matson Estate (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Victoria)			Charles Swayne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>)	10,084	Liberal.	B. C. Nicholas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Victoria)			
MANITOBA			
Sun (<i>e.</i>)	4,579	Conservative.	J. B. Whitehead (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Brandon)			

* Circulation figures provided by The Canadian Daily Newspapers Association.

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives consistent support to a political party, however, it is designated here as Conservative, Liberal or C. C. F.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Free Press (<i>m.</i>)	59,190	Liberal; influential paper especially in the Prairie provinces.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>)
Free Press Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) (Winnipeg)			John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Winnipeg)	33,382	Independent, with Conservative leanings.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) M. E. Nichols (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK</i>			
Telegraph-Journal (<i>m.</i>)	30,415	Independent.	H. P. Robinson and J. D. McKenna (<i>Props.</i>)
Times-Globe (<i>e.</i>) (St. John)		Independent.	A. M. Belding (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>NOVA SCOTIA</i>			
Chronicle (<i>m.</i>)	27,600	Liberal.	F. B. McCurdy (<i>Prop.</i>)
Daily Star (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)		Liberal.	J. R. Macleod (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Halifax)	48,888	Conservative.	The Dennis Estate (<i>Prop.</i>) W. H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)		Conservative.	The Dennis Estate (<i>Prop.</i>) Andrew W. Robb (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
<i>ONTARIO</i>			
Expositor (<i>e.</i>) (Brantford)	12,030	Independent.	The Preston Family (<i>Props.</i>) W. B. Preston (<i>Ed.</i>) Paul Reading (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Herald (<i>e.</i>) (Hamilton)	9,367	Liberal.	
Spectator (<i>e.</i>) (Hamilton)	40,886	Independent	Conservative. Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. I. Ker (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Davies-Muir Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Rupert Davies (<i>Ed.</i>) Melville W. Rossie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Whig-Standard (<i>e.</i>) (Kingston)	10,962	Independent.	
Advertiser (<i>m. and e.</i>) (London)	14,622	Liberal.	
Free Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) (London)	35,721	Conservative.	The Blackburn Family (<i>Prop.</i>) A. R. Ford (<i>Ed.</i>) Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. S. Southam (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) P. D. Ross (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Norman Smith (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Citizen (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Ottawa)	34,835	Liberal.	
Journal (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Ottawa)	35,560	Conservative.	
Le Droit (<i>e.</i>) (Ottawa)	14,761	Independent.	H. E. Lemieux (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Standard (<i>e.</i>) (St. Catharines)	9,427	Conservative.	H. B. Burgoyne (<i>Prop.</i>)
Beacon-Herald (<i>e.</i>) (Stratford)	9,174	Independent.	A. R. Kennedy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times-Journal (<i>e.</i>) (St. Thomas)	8,700	Independent.	L. H. Dingman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe (<i>m.</i>) (Toronto)	79,351	Liberal, influential paper, especially in rural Ontario.	The Jaffray Family (<i>Prop.</i>) H. W. Anderson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) I. W. Killam (<i>Prop.</i>) John Scott (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Mail and Empire (<i>m.</i>) (Toronto)	107,518	Conservative, influential paper, especially in urban Ontario.	
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Toronto)	220,870	Liberal.	J. E. Atkinson (<i>Prop.</i>)
Telegram (<i>e.</i>) (Toronto)	146,917	Conservative.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (<i>Prop.</i>) C. O. Knowles (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) W. F. Herman (<i>Prop.</i>) Ellison Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Border Cities Star (<i>e.</i>) (Windsor)	40,752	Conservative.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
QUEBEC			
Gazette (<i>m.</i>) (Montreal)	28,119	Conservative, influential paper, specializing in commercial and financial news.	Smeaton White (<i>Prop.</i>) Paul E. Bilkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	25,421	Liberal.	C. L. Sibley (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Patrie (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	35,116	Liberal.	M. du Tremblay (<i>Prop.</i>) Oswald Mayrand (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
La Presse (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	153,571	Liberal.	M. du Tremblay (<i>Prop.</i>) Herve Major (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Canada (<i>m.</i>) (Montreal)	12,020	Liberal.	J. N. Chevrier (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Le Devoir (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	11,966	Independent, Nationalist.	Georges Pelletier (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
L'Ordre (<i>m.</i>) (Montreal)		Journal of Opinion.	Olivar Asselin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	121,844	Conservative.	Lord Atholstan (<i>Prop.</i>) Albert R. Carman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle-Telegraph (<i>e.</i>) (Quebec)	4,456	Independent.	Frank Carrell (<i>Prop.</i>)
L'Action Catholique (<i>e.</i>) (Quebec)	22,111	Clerical.	Jules Dorion (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Evenement (<i>m.</i>) (Quebec)	21,140	Conservative.	J. H. Fortier (<i>Pres.</i>) Edmond Chassé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Soleil (<i>e.</i>) (Quebec)	48,633	Liberal.	Henri Gagnon (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
SASKATCHEWAN			
Leader-Post (<i>m. and e.</i>) . (Regina)	25,791	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) D. B. MacRae (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Regina)	11,936	Conservative.	A. M. Raymond (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Star-Phoenix (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Saskatoon)	20,063	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Woodward (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press (Toronto, Ontario)	Cooperative Association of Daily Newspaper publishers.	J. F. B. Livesay (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
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WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(*w.* weekly; *m.* monthly; *q.* quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Political Affiliation and Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, Etc.</i>
Canadian Business (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Montreal)	Organ of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.	D. L. Morrell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Comment (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Political & Economic	J. B. Perigoe (<i>Secy.</i>)
Canadian Defence Quarterly, (<i>q.</i>) (Ottawa)	Service journal; defence questions; international affairs.	Lt.-Col. K. Stuart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Forum (<i>m.</i>) (Toronto)	Political, Literary, and Economic.	G. S. Cartwright (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Historical Review (<i>q.</i>) (Toronto)	Historical.	University of Toronto (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Country Guide (<i>half monthly</i>). (Winnipeg)	Farmers organ.	The United Grain Growers (<i>Prop.</i>) G. F. Chipman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (<i>q.</i>) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Political Science Association.	V. W. Bladen (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Dalhousie Review (<i>q.</i>) (Halifax)	Political, Literary, and Economic.	Dalhousie University (<i>Prop.</i>)
Financial Post (<i>w.</i>) (Toronto)	Financial & Economic.	J. B. MacLean (<i>Prop.</i>) Floyd Chalmers (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Political Affiliation and Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, Etc.</i>
Financial Times (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Montreal)	Financial & Economic.	R. E. Cox (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (<i>w.</i>) (Winnipeg)	Liberal; Farm paper.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Interdependence (<i>q.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	International Affairs.	League of Nations Society in Canada (<i>Prop.</i>) T. W. L. MacDermot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of the Canadian Bank- ers Assoc. (<i>q.</i>) (Montreal)	Financial & Economic.	J. P. Bell & H. B. Henwood (<i>Eds.</i>)
Le Journal (<i>w.</i>) (Quebec)	Conservative.	Louis Francoeur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Monetary Times (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Financial and Economic.	D. G. MacLean (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Commonwealth (<i>w.</i>) . . (Toronto)	C. C. F.	C. C. F. (Ontario Section) (<i>Prop.</i>) Graham Spry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Queen's Quarterly (<i>q.</i>) . . (Kingston)	Political, Literary, and Eco- nomic.	Queen's University (<i>Prop.</i>)
Saturday Night (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Political, Literary, and Eco- nomic.	Consolidated Press (<i>Prop.</i>) B. K. Sandwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
U. F. A. (<i>w.</i>) (Calgary)	C. C. F., Political & Economic.	United Farmers of Alberta (<i>Prop.</i>) W. Norman Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
University of Toronto Quar- terly (<i>q.</i>)	Political, Literary, and Eco- nomic.	A. S. P. Woodhouse and E. K. Brown (<i>Eds.</i>)
University of Toronto Law Journal (<i>annual</i>)	Law.	W. P. M. Kennedy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Producer (<i>w.</i>) . . (Saskatoon)	C. C. F.	P. Waldron (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHILE

Capital: Santiago

Area: 285,133 square miles

Population: 4,287,445 (1930 census)

President

ARTURO ALESSANDRI PALMA (Liberal)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office December 24, 1932 for six year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Liberal, Conservative, Democrat and Social Republican)

Appointed April 19, 1934

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Renewed by halves every four years)

President: IGNACIO URRUTIA MANZANO (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical	13
Conservative	10
Democratic	7
Liberal	6
Radical Socialist	4
Minor parties	5

Total 45

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Four year term)

President: GUSTAVO RIVERA BAEZA (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical	37
Conservative	34
Liberal	21
Democratic	18
Radical Socialist	8
Minor parties	24

Total 142

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election on October 30, 1932, of a President and a complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the elections there were over 20 political parties and groups. Fifteen gained seats in the new Congress.

RADICAL PARTY: One of the historic parties of Chile which, under present conditions, pertains to the Right in politics. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime in the management of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. It stands for constitutional government and civil rights for all citizens as guaranteed by the laws of the country.

Leaders: Senator Pedro Aguirre Cerda (President of the Party), Nicolas Marambio (Senator), Luis Alamos Barros (Senator), Octavio Señoret (Senator) and Armando Quezada Acharán (former President of Party).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Made up mainly of men of distinction and wealth. The party of the Catholic Church and the old land owning classes. The economic program of this party is based on individualism and free trade. A group of younger members recently have shown more liberal tendencies.

Leaders: Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections, Senator), Arturo Lyon Peña (ex-Senator), Rafael Luis Gumucio (Senator) and Horacio Walker (Senator).

LIBERAL PARTY: There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections: the historic Liberals and the United Liberals. The factions have since united. The party pertains to the Right in Chilean politics, stands for constitutional government, civil guarantees, and is nationalistic in its policies.

Leaders: Antonio Flunecus, Manuel Rivas Vicuna (Ambassador to Italy), Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), Javier Angel Figueroa Larraín (former President of the Supreme Court) and Enrique Zañartu Prieto (Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: The Democratic Party has been subject to internal dissensions recently. Some of the members of the present Congress were elected as Democrats and some as members of the Democratic Party. The party has advocated extension of the suffrage, protection of national industries, and has championed the cause of the working classes. It stands for constitutional government, and under present conditions in Chile is regarded as one of the historic parties now closer to the Right than to the Left.

Leaders: Aquiles Concha (Senator), Manuel Pradonas (Senator), Fidel Estay (Senator), Virgilio Morales (Senator and former President of the party) and Felix Alegria G. (former President of the reorganized Democratic Party).

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: This party was founded in September 1931. Has advocated suppression of the right of the clergy to vote; expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property; the social function of capital; condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Radical Socialist Party is one of the Left group.

Leaders: Aurelio Nuñez Morgado (Senator), Eliseo Peña Villalon (ex-Cabinet Minister), Guillermo Azócar Alvarez (Senator), Humberto Arellano and Rolando Merino Reyes (Deputies).

MINOR PARTIES: Other parties with their representation in the new Chamber of Deputies are: Social Republican, led by Enrique Bravo Ortiz, — 4; Agrarian — 4; Doctrinaire Liberal, led by Enrique O. Barbosa, — 3; Socialists — 2; Nueva Accion Publica (N.A.P.), led by Eugenio Matte Hurtado, — 2; Socialist Democrats — 2; Democratic Liberal — 1; Communist — 1; AGECH — 1; Independents — 4.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (evening)	Non-political tabloid.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad	Represents radical left parties; communistic tendencies.	E. Rojas Mery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Santiago and Valparaiso)	Independent with progressive tendencies; large circulation; founded at Valparaiso in 1827	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Clemente Diaz Leon (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i> Santiago edition) and J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i> Valparaiso edition)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ultimas Noticias (evening)	Independent; evening edition of <i>Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	News magazine.	Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista Chilena (monthly)	Political, historical, cultural.	Conrado Rios G. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Antofagasta)	Formerly connected with <i>Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaiso; has no political affiliation; understood to be allied to nitrate interests.	Félix Nieto del Rio (<i>Dir.</i>) Julio Asmussen Urrutia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Discusion (Chillán)	Independent; one of oldest papers in Chile.	Jorge Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Concepción City)	Organ of Catholic Church.	Exequiel de la Barra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sur (Concepción City)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>) Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tarapacá (Iquique)	Commercial.	Alberto Brandan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella (Valparaiso)	Independent; evening edition of <i>Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unión (Valparaiso)	Conservative.	Fernando Silva M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Pacific Mail. (Valparaiso) (weekly)	Independent; represents English speaking communities; British.	Thomas C. Peddar (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman A. Ingrey (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Total Area: 4,278,000 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 438,933,373 (1929 Maritime Customs estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA *

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit under the system of government provided for by the Organic Law

President of National Government

LIN SEN

Designated as the head of the government and chairman of the State Council. The State Council, in addition to the Chairman, consists of from 24 to 36 members.

Under the National Government there are, besides the five yüan, several organs such as: Comptroller-General's Office, Academia Sinica, National Reconstruction Commission, National Economic Council, National Military Council, etc.

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: Wang Ching-wei (Chairman) assisted in the executive work of the government by nine ministries, viz.: Interior (Minister, Huang Fu); Foreign Affairs (Minister, Wang Ching-wei (Acting)); Military Affairs (Minister, Ho Ying-ch'ing); Navy (Minister, Ch'en Shao-k'uan); Finance (Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung); Industries (Minister, Chen Kung-po); Railways (Minister, Ku Meng-yü); Communications (Minister, Chu Chia-hwa); Education (Minister, Wang Shih-chieh); and by four subordinate Commissions, viz.: Anti-Opium, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs, and Famine Relief.

Legislative Yüan: Sun Fo (Chairman).

* The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1932. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people, the permanent Constitution not yet having been adopted. The supreme control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang, which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee and Central Supervisory Committee, functioning jointly as the Central Political Council.

Judicial Yüan: Chü Cheng (Chairman). Subordinate to the Judicial Yüan are the Ministry of Justice (Minister, Wang Yung-ping), Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Discretionary Punishment of Officials.

Examination Yüan: Tai Chi-t'ao (Chairman).

Control Yüan: Yu Yu-jen (Chairman).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, or NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, attempts to secure for China equal footing with other countries in international relations; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extra-territoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; carries on program of modernization in economic, educational and other fields; insists upon control of all important policies by the members of the Kuomintang; uses every effort to round up reactionaries, reorganizationists, and Communists.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party consists of Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Yu Yu-jen, Chiang Kai-shek, Chen Kuo-fu, Ku Meng-yü, Hu Han-min, Yeh Chu-tsang and Chü Cheng. See also the personnel of the National Government.

MANCHUKUO (Manchuria): Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive, this régime, with the assistance of the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected NORTH-EASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, which had ruled the country prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931. It was finally liquidated in 1933 following the invasion of Jehol by Japan and resignation of the Committee's leader, Chang Hsueh-liang. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign-title of Kang Teh. The Government is committed to observance of the Open Door, equal treatment of races, and Pan-Asiatic solidarity. Economically it appears to be tending towards a highly developed form of state capitalism. Japanese have taken a very active part in its administration and are largely directing its policies. It has not been recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan and El Salvador.

COMMUNIST PARTY (officially suppressed): Affiliated with the 3d Internationale; in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes a Soviet Government and a frankly communistic economic and social program.

Leaders: Mao Tse-tung (Civil Leader), Chu Teh (Chief of military forces in sovietized area remaining under Communist control).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
The manner of registration does not necessarily affect policies.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Central Daily News . . .	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang (Prop.)
Hsin Ching Jih Pao . . .	Independent.	Shih Hsin-chia (Ed. and Pub.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canton Gazette (Canton)	Semi-official organ of the gov- ernment; in English.	E. R. Chang (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canton Daily Sun	Officially subsidized.	L. T. Kentwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hung Wan Tzu Pao	Red Swastika Society.	Chu Tsung-chou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chefoo Daily News (Chefoo)	Independent; British.	Douglas Murray (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chung Shen Pao (Chefoo)	Kuomintang.	Ting Hsun-chu (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News (Dairen)	Japanese; in English.	Y. Takayanagi (<i>Pres.</i>)
Min Pao (Foochow)	Japanese.	G. W. Gorman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fu Chien Min Kuo Jih Pao (Foochow)	Kuomintang.	T. Nakasone (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central China Post (Hankow)	British	Kao Pai-shih (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chungshan Erh Pao (Hankow)	Kuomintang.	Archibald Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hankow Herald	Kuomintang.	Ai Yu-ying (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsing Wen Pao (Hankow)	Commercial.	Carl Tseo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wuhan Erh Pao (Hankow)	Kuomintang.	Feng Tso-hsuan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Northern	Japanese paper; in Chinese.	Hsiao Yo-shu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbin Nichi Nichi (Harbin)	Japanese.	T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbinskoye Vremya (Harbin)	Japanese owned; in Russian.	Omori (<i>Ed.</i>)
The International (Harbin)	Pro-Japanese; in Chinese.	S. Tanaka (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Zaria (Harbin)	Anti-Soviet; pro-Japanese; in Russian.	Chang Fu-sheng (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Mail (Hong Kong)	British.	G. N. Shipkoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Press (Hong Kong)	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (<i>Ed.</i>)
South China Morning Post (Hong Kong)	British.	D. J. Evans (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Telegraph (Hong Kong)	British.	H. Ching (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Kiu Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	A. Hicks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Tsz Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hoten Mainichi Shimibun (Mukden)	Japanese.	Chan Chi-lan (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Sheng Ching Shih Pao (Mukden)	Japanese; printed in Chinese language.	M. Matsumiya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Min Pao (Mukden)	Manchukuo government or- gan.	S. Omoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hua Pei Jih Pao (Peiping)	Kuomintang.	H. Soneya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Journal de Pekin (Peiping)	French.	T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peiping Chronicle (Peiping)	Kuomintang.	S. Koto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shih Chieh Jih Pao (Peiping)	Independent.	Yin Shu-hsien and Shen Tso- t'ien (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Peiping)	Independent.	A. Nachbaur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chen Pao	Kuomintang; pro-Government.	W. Sheldon Ridge (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Critic (Shanghai) (weekly)	Chinese; independent; in Eng- lish.	Chu Sheng-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Press (Shanghai)	Chinese; pro-Government; in English.	Chang Han-ju (<i>Prop.</i>)
China Times (Shanghai)	Independent.	Tao Pi-chuan (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Weekly Review (Shanghai)	American; pro-Chinese.	C. S. Kwei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chinese Economic Journal (Shanghai) (monthly)	Economic; in English.	Hollington K. Tong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chinese Republic (Shanghai) (weekly)	Organ of Canton Party.	Pan K'eng-pi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Current Events (Nanking) (monthly)	Independent.	J. B. Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung	German.	Chinese Ministry of Industry (<i>Pub.</i>)
Eastern Times (Shanghai)	Kuomintang; in Chinese.	Edward Bing-Shuey Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Far Eastern Review	American registered; pro-Japanese.	George Bronson Rea (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		C. J. Laval (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Shanghai	French.	G. Moresche (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily News . .	British.	Edwin Haward (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
Oriental Affairs	British.	H. G. W. Woodhead (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		
People's Tribune (Shanghai) .	Kuomintang.	Tang Leang-li (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury .	American.	T. O. Thackrey (<i>Pub.</i>)
Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shimbun	Japanese.	Randall Gould (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Times	British.	G. Ishikawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
		E. A. Nottingham (<i>Prop.</i>)
Shanghai Zaria	Russian.	A. Morley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shun Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	L. V. Arnoldov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wan Pao (Shanghai)	Independent.	Chang Yun-woo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ching Yen Erh Pao	Independent.	T. B. Chang (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Swatow)		Hung Choon-sin (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Lingtung Min Kuo Erh Pao . .	Kuomintang.	Chan Chieh-mok (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Swatow)		
North China Daily Mail . . .	British.	T. G. Fisher (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
(Tientsin)		
North China Star	American.	Charles J. Fox (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tientsin)		
Peking and Tientsin Times . .	British.	W. V. Pennell (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tientsin)		
Ta Kung Pao (Tientsin) . . .	Independent.	Chang Chi-luan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Tientsin) . . .	Independent.	P'ang Chi-ch'ing (<i>Prop.</i>)
Yung Pao	Independent.	Li Su (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Tientsin)		Chang Wei-chow (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (Tsingtao) . .	Kuomintang.	Chang Chin-sun (<i>Ed.</i>)
Santo Mainichi Shimbun . . .	Japanese registered.	K. Hasegawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tsingtao)		
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao) . .	Independent; British owned.	Colin F. Stockwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tsingtao Shih Pao (Tsingtao)	Independent.	Yin P'u-chai (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency	Kuomintang; official.	C. S. Chien (<i>Mgr.</i>)
(Nanking)		
Kuo Min (Shanghai)	Chinese; semi-official.	Li Choy (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Kuo Wen (Shanghai)	Chinese.	Hu Lin (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha . .	Japanese.	G. Kagoshima (<i>Mgr.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
Rengo (Shanghai)	Japanese.	S. Matsumoto (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Reuters (Shanghai)	British.	C. J. Chancellor (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Transocean (Shanghai)	German.	J. Plaut (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Tass (Shanghai)	Russian.	J. Chernov (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press (Shanghai) . . .	American	J. R. Morris (<i>Mgr.</i>)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá
Area: 447,536 square miles
Population: 9,016,000 (1933 estimate)

President

DR. ALFONSO LÓPEZ (Liberal)

Elected February 11, 1934; assumed office August 7, 1934, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Reorganized December, 1934

PARLIAMENT (Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1931 (for four years)

President: Changes each month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative (Of whom 3 have voted with Liberals)	31
Liberal	25
Total	56

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Representantes)

Election of May, 1933 (for two years)

President: Changes each month.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	72
Conservative	46
Total	118

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: The Liberal Party accepts the Constitution now in force, which was enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886, but desires reforms in it; opposes the interference of the Church in politics; committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of burden of taxation and a program of public education.

Leaders: Alfonso López (President), Gabriel Turbay (Ambassador to the Holy See), Eduardo Santos (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, owner of *El Tiempo*), Fabio Lozano T., Dario Echandía (Minister of Government, and leader of the left wing of the Party), Luis Cano (Senator and owner of *El Espectador*), Enrique Olaya Herrera (formerly President), Francisco Samper Madrid, Absalón Fernandez de Soto, José Vicente Combariza, Mario Iragori Diego (members of the National Liberal Directorate).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: General Pedro J. Berrío (Representative), Laureano Gómez (Senator), Augusto Ramírez Moreno (Representative), Guillermo Valencia (Presidential candidate in 1930), Mariano Ospina Pérez (Senator), Abel Car-bonnell and Jorge Vélez (members of the National Conservative Directorate).

COLOMBIA

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Nacional (morning)	Liberal.	Alirio Gómez Picon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Espectador (evening)	Liberal.	Luís Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pais (morning)	Conservative.	Mario Fernández de Soto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tiempo (morning)	Liberal; most influential paper; largest circulation in the country.	Eduardo Santos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nacion	Independent.	B. Acosta Polo and M. González Martínez (<i>Dirs.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
Prensa	Independent.	Carlos Martínez Aparicio (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
Deber	Conservative.	Juan C. Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bucaramanga) (evening)		
Vanguardia	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		
Correo del Cauca	Conservative.	Eduardo Lalinde (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali)		
Relator	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zaldúa (<i>Dirs.</i>)
(Cali) (evening)		
Diario de la Costa	Conservative.	Carlos Escallón (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena)		
Comentarios	Liberal.	José Manuel Villalobos (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cucúta)		
Trabajo	Liberal.	Carlos Julio Rosas (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cucúta) (evening)		
Patria	Conservative.	Alfredo Botera Trujillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Manizales)		
Voz de Caldas	Liberal.	Eudoro Galarza Ossa (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Manizales) (evening)		
Colombiano	Conservative.	Fernando Gómez Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Defensa (evening)	Conservative.	Horacio Tobar H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Diario	Liberal.	Emilio Jaramillo and Emiro Mejía (<i>Dirs.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Heraldo de Antioquia	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
Voz Católica (weekly)	Conservative.	Pbro. Mario Paz Borrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali)		
Bodegon (weekly)	Independent.	Jacob del Valle (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena)		

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José
Area: 23,000 square miles
Population: 539,654 (1933 estimate)

President

RICARDO JIMÉNEZ OREAMUNO (Republican National)
Elected February 14, 1932; assumed office May 8, 1932, for
four-year term

Cabinet

Republican National
Appointed May 10, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1934 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: ARTURO VOLIO (Republican National)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Administration (Republican National, Ricardista) . . .	29
Opposition (Castristas and Carlistas)	8
Reformists (Reformistas)	3
Communists	2
Independent	1
Total	43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages.

As a result of the elections of February, 1934, the Administration gained five seats in the Congress, while the regular oppositionists lost seven seats; two seats were won by Communist candidates from the Province of San José. The next presidential elections will be held in February, 1936, at which time 22 seats in the Congress will also be filled.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica . . .	Independent but favors Administration; widely read.	Otilio Ulate (<i>Ed.</i>)
Escuela de Agricultura . . .	Agricultural	Luis Cruz B. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gazeta	Official	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hora	Independent.	José Marín Cañas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa Libre	Independent.	José Borrás (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna	Independent; widely read.	José María Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Radio (Puntarenas) (weekly).	Independent.	Jorge R. Carazo García (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz del Atlántico	Independent.	Rogelio Gutierrez R. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(weekly)		
Repertorio Americano . . .	Literary.	Joaquín García Monge (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Trabajo (weekly)	Communist	Costa Rica Communists (<i>Pub.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 3,980,313 (1934 estimate)

Provisional President

COLONEL CARLOS MENDIETA Y MONTEFUR

Took oath of office January 18, 1934

Cabinet

National Concentration

Appointed January 20, 1934

COUNCIL OF STATE

President: DR. FEDERICO LAREDO BRÚ

The Council of State, an appointive advisory body, was established under the new Constitutional Statutes, adopted by the Provisional Government on February 3, 1934. It is charged with drafting a code for elections to the Constituent Assembly and with advising the Government on other matters. It is composed of fifteen members of different political complexions.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

During 1933 a revolution broke out in Cuba resulting in the overthrow of the Constitutional government of General Machado. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes became Provisional President. He dissolved Parliament. In September, 1933, a second outbreak occurred and Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin was designated Chief Executive by a group of five commissioners (of which he was one) who assumed control of the national government. As a revolutionary measure all active political parties (Liberal, Conservative, Popular) were ordered dissolved by a decree on September 19, 1933. Colonel Carlos Mendieta took office as Provisional President on January 18, 1934, supported by a coalition of various "revolutionary" political sectors, some of which have subsequently withdrawn from participation in the Government. Under the new Constitutional Statutes adopted by the Provisional Government and as subsequently amended, elections for a Constituent Assembly are scheduled to be held on March 3, 1935. It will be the function of this Assembly to adopt a new permanent Constitution and to set the date for the termination in office of the Provisional Government and for general elections for a President and Congress. An electoral census successfully carried out by the Provisional Government in spite of some opposition terminated on November 14, 1934, and it is on the basis of this census and this electoral code drawn up by the Council of State and approved by the Government that the elections for the Constituent Assembly will take place.

The present leaders in the Provisional Government include: Dr. Cosme de la Torre (Secretary of State), Col. Manuel Despaigne (Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. Raúl de Cárdenas (Secretary of Justice), Dr. Rafael Lorié (Secretary of Sanitation), Dr. José Capote Díaz (Secretary of Education), Dr. Pelayo Cuervo (Secretary of Communications), Dr. Rogelio Pina (Secretary of Labor), Dr. Carlos M. de la Rionda (Secretary of Agriculture and Acting Secretary of National Defense), Dr. Rafael Santos Jiménez (Secretary of Com-

merce), Enrique Ruíz Williams (Secretary of Public Works) and Dr. Agustín Acosta (Secretary of the Presidency).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción	Journal of A. B. C.	Jorge Mañach (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ahora	Radical opposition.	Sergio Varona (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avance	Pro-government.	José I. Rivero (<i>Act. Dir.</i>)
Carteles	Independent.	Artes Graficas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Conservative; pro-Government; oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony; large circulation.	José I. Rivero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; leading English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	W. A. Wieland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanzas	Independent; business journal.	José F. Albert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo	Opposition.	Enrique Palomares (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pais	Independent.	Ramón Zaydin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pais-Información	Independent.	L. Frau Marsal (<i>Dir.</i>)
Social	Independent.	Artes Graficas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Voz	Independent.	Carlos W. Garrido (<i>Dir.</i>)
Camagueyano (Camaguey)	Independent.	Walfredo Rodríguez Blanca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Comercio (Cienfuegos)	Independent.	B. Rumbant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (Cienfuegos)	Independent.	Florencio C. Veliz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adelante (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	Eduardo Abril Amores (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Cuba Importadora é Industrial (monthly)	Spanish-English mercantile journal.	J. B. Suris (<i>Dir.</i>)
P. A. R. (monthly)	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de la Prensa	Association of newspaper publishers.	R. M. de Angulo (<i>Pres.</i>)
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)

Area: 54,226 square miles

Population: 14,915,500 (1932 estimate)

President

DR. THOMAS G. MASARYK

Elected by Revolutionary Assembly November 14, 1918; re-elected May 27, 1920, May 12, 1927, and May 24, 1934, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Coalition including Czechoslovak Agrarian, Czechoslovak People's Catholic, Czechoslovak Social Democratic, German Agrarian, German Social Democratic, and Czechoslovak National Socialist Parties. Appointed February 14, 1934

Premier

JAN MALYPETR (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

PARLIAMENT

(Národní Shromáždění)

Election of October 27, 1929

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senát)

(Eight-year term)

Speaker: DR. FRANTIŠEK SOUKUP
(Czechoslovak Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian	24
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	20
Czechoslovak National Socialist	16
Communist	15
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	13
German Social Democratic	11
German Agrarian League	9
Slovak People's Catholic	9
Hungarian Christian Socialist	8
Czechoslovak National Democratic	7
German Christian Socialist	6
Czechoslovak Trades	6
Independents	2
Vacancies	4
Total	150

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sněmovna)

(Six-year term)

Speaker: FRANTIŠEK STANĚK (Czechoslovak Agrarian Republican)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian	46
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	44
Czechoslovak National Socialist	33
Communist	28
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	25
German Social Democratic	21
Slovak People's Catholic	19
German Agrarian League	16
Czechoslovak National Democratic	12
Czechoslovak Trades	12
Hungarian Christian Socialist	12
German Christian Socialist	11
German People's	5
Independents	8
Vacancies	8
Total	300

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CZECHOSLOVAK AGRARIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY: Represents agricultural population and defends its interests; favors protective tariff on agricultural products. The strongest Czechoslovak party.

Leaders: Jan Malypetr (Premier), František Staněk (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Dr. Milan Hodža (Minister of Agriculture), František Udržal (formerly Premier), Bohumír Bradáč (Minister of Defense), Dr. Juraj Slávik (formerly Minister of the Interior), Dr. V. Šrobár (formerly Minister of Education), Václav Donát, Josef Vraný, František Mašata, Rudolf Beran (Chairman of Party) and Dr. Josef Černý (Minister of the Interior).

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Workingmen's party with Marxist program, but follows constitutional democratic methods in politics; advocates social reform and welfare measures; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Antonín Hampl (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Public Works), Rudolf Bechyně (Minister of Railways), Dr. Alfred Meissner (Minister of Social Welfare), A. Srba (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. Lev Winter (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Ivan Dérer (Minister of Justice), Dr. F. Soukup (Speaker of Upper Chamber), F. Tomášek (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), J. Stivín.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of workmen, middle class state employees, and traders. Advocates social reforms but opposed to extreme Marxist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Eduard Beneš (Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the younger leaders of former Realist Party of President Masaryk), Václav Klofáč (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr. Karel Trápl (Minister of Finance), Dr. E. Franke (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Alois Tučný (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs) and Frant. Zeminová.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Member of the 3d Internationale. Founded September, 1920, by division from left wing of Social Democratic Party; includes all nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

Leaders: Leaders of controlling group: Antonín Zápotocký and Klem. Gottwald.

CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of peasants, small landowners, workmen, more conservative town inhabitants, and clergy; conservative. Aims at the preservation of the influence of the Catholic Church on the schools and in public life and promotion of interests of high clergy and lower classes.

Leaders: Mgr. Jan Šrámek (Chairman of Party, Minister of Unification), Ing. Jan Dostálek (Minister of Commerce), Dr. F. Nosek (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Dr. J. Dolanský (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. M. Hruban (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber), Boh. Stašek, Bedřich Bezděk, Dr. M. Mičura and Josef Šamalik.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party in its more orthodox socialistic orientation. In questions affecting national minorities, stands with other German and Hungarian parties demanding cultural autonomy. Its opposition tactics, carried on for ten years, were given up after the election of 1929.

Leaders: Dr. Ludwig Czech (Chairman of Party, Minister of Public Works), Fanni Blatný, Ernst Gruenzer, Theodor Hackenberg, Wenzel Jaksch, Hans Jokl and S. Taub.

SLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party only in laying strong stress upon local autonomy for Slovakia, including finance and administration and Slovak schools; represents Slovak Catholic interests.

Leaders: Mgr. Andrej Hlinka (Chairman of Party), Dr. J. Buday, Dr. Martin Sokol, Karol Sidor, Dr. Karol Mederlý, Dr. Gejza Fritz, Dr. J. Kovalík and Dr. J. Tiso (formerly Minister of Public Health).

GERMAN AGRARIAN LEAGUE: Has similar aims to Czechoslovak Agrarian Party, the only difference being in its representation of national minority interests; seeks collaboration with the Czechoslovak Agrarians. Members of this group also represent in Parliament the German Labor and Agricultural Party.

Leaders: Prof. F. Spina (Minister of Public Health), Leonhard Kaiser (Chairman of Party), Dr. Franz Hodina, Fr. Windirsch, W. Zierhut, J. Luksch and Gustav Hacker.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Developed from the Young Czech Party, which before the war united people of all classes in the beginning of the political movement for Czechoslovak independence. Represents Czech nationalism and conservatism as opposed to socialism; supported largely by Czech industrialists, business men, and state employees. In *foreign policy*, advocates a strong military defense system. In 1934 Jirí Stříbrný's National League joined the party.

Leaders: Dr. Karel Kramář (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier), Dr. Josef Matoušek (formerly Minister of Commerce), Dr. R. Fisher, Dr. Gejza Reháč, Theodor Eisenhamr, Dr. Fr. Hodáč, Dr. Fr. Lukavský, Dr. A. Stla, Vilém Votruba and Fr. Ježek.

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADES PARTY: A moderate conservative party standing for protection of interests of small business men, tradesmen, and artisans, as against both large capitalists and socialists. Originated in 1920 by division from Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; followers mostly among middle classes; advocates reduction in present heavy taxation.

Leaders: Rudolf Mlčoch (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Railways), Jos. V. Najman (formerly Minister of Railways), Jan Pelnář and Bohuš Kianička.

HUNGARIAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A conservative Catholic party vigorously representing Hungarian minority interests; opposed to coalition government.

Leaders: Jan Esterházy (Chairman of Party), G. Szüllö, Jan Dobranský and Dr. Tibor Neumann.

GERMAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A Catholic party, similar to Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party but representing German minority interests.

Leaders: K. Hilgenreiner (Chairman of Party), Dr. K. Petersilka, Prof. R. Mayr-Harting (formerly Minister of Justice), and Dr. Rudolf Ritter.

PRESS

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
České Slovo	Organ of Czechoslovak National Socialist Party.	Václav Klofáč (<i>Dir.</i>) K. Z. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Landpost	Organ of German Agrarian League.	Bruno Böhmer (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Deutsche Presse	Independent; nearest to German Christian Socialist Party.	Dr. Alfred Albrecht (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung Bohemia	German nationalist paper.	Alb. Wesselski (<i>Ed.</i>) Ferd. Deml (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>) Jan Schneihost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Jan Schneihost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; conservative.	Vojtěch Holeček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Osvobození	Politically independent; close to Foreign Office; organ of Czechoslovak Legionnaires; progressive, with socialistic tendencies.	Dr. Lev Sychrava (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; nearest to Czechoslovak National Democratic Party.	Dr. Josef Janda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Střed	Organ of Czechoslovak Trades Party.	L. Hájek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polední List	Organ of National League.	Jiří Štříbrný (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pragai Magyar Hírlap	Organ of Magyar opposition parties; represents radical national feeling.	Gejza Forgách (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Presse	Semi-official; in German.	Arne Laurin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Tagblatt	Independent; leading German language liberal paper, representing less radical national feeling.	R. Keller (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. S. Blau (<i>Ed.</i>)
Právo Lidu	Organ of Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party.	Josef Stivín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pražské Noviny	Government organ.	Fr. Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rudé Právo	Organ of Communist Party.	Frant. Zelenka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialdemokrat	Organ of German Social Democratic Party.	Wilh. Niessner (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Emil Strauss (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Venkov	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Josef Vraný (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovák (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Karol Sidor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenská Politika (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Fr. Votruba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenský Deník (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Karol Hušek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Brno)	Independent; liberal.	Dr. J. Stránský (<i>Pub.</i>) Eduard Bass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Našinec (Olomouc)	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Ladislav Zamykal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central European Observer (fortnightly)	Semi-official; political, economic, literary; in English.	Stan. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Europe Centrale (weekly)	Political, economic, and literary; in French.	Georges Marot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centralnaja Europa (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary; in Russian.	Dr. Jaroslav Papoušek (<i>Ed.</i>)

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 3,620,000 (1933 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)
Appointed April 29, 1929

Premier

TH. A. M. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

UPPER CHAMBER (Landsting)

*Election of September 13, 1932**

Speaker JENSEN-KLEIS (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	28
Social Democratic	27
Conservative	13
Radical	7
Faroe Islands Home Rule party	1
Total	76

LOWER CHAMBER (Folketing)

Election of November 16, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: HANS RASMUSSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	62
Liberal	36
Conservative	27
Radical	14
Justice League	4
Popular	2
Communist	2
Slesvig	1
Independent	1

*Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

Total 149

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly industrial laborers; has always been closely connected with trade unions and consumers' coöperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, international arbitration, and universal disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day to eight hours, unemployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, parcelling out of big estates and public leasing to small holders, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 21, and abolition of the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Leaders: Th. A. M. Stauning (Premier), H. P. Hansen (Minister of Finance), F. J. Borgbjerg (Minister of Education), Frederik Andersen (Chairman of Party), K. K. Steincke (Minister of Social Affairs), Hans Rasmussen (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Alsing Andersen (Lower Chamber) and N. Fisker.

LIBERAL PARTY: Usually called "Left Party"; represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors a defense system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and discharge League obligations; stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bicameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms as freeholders.

Leaders: O. Krag (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Jensen-Kleis (Speaker of Upper Chamber), H. Hauch (Member of Upper Chamber), I. P. Stensballe (formerly Minister of Public Works) and S. Brorson (formerly Minister of Defense).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Represents financial, industrial, and business constituency of cities, and landowners. In *foreign policy*, moderately nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, resists reduction of army and navy and favors a defense plan based on compulsory enlistment; defends the state church and Christian instruction in public schools; stands for protection of private property, protective tariff duties to aid industry, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, and compulsory social insurance; opposes taxation on land values, parcelling out of large estates, and prohibition.

Leaders: Christmas Möller, P. Korsgaard and V. Pürschel (Lower Chamber), and Axel B. Lange (Upper Chamber).

RADICAL PARTY: Also called "The Radical Left Party"; represents mainly small property owners and landholders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors obligatory arbitration, League of Nations, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates abolition of compulsory military service; stands for religious freedom; seeks coöperation with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders and public leasing, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade; favors free trade, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities and high direct income and property taxation for social purposes, and profit sharing.

Leaders: C. Th. Zahle (Minister of Justice, formerly Premier), J. Veistrup (Upper Chamber), P. Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs) and Jørgen Jørgensen.

JUSTICE LEAGUE: Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land; anti-socialistic; favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of church and state, free trade, reduction of parliamentary representation with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, freedom of education and religion.

Leader: Dr. A. Dam.

POPULAR PARTY: Organized in 1934 by split in the Liberal Party; defends agrarian interests.

Leader: V. Thomsen.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Accepts program of 3d Internationale. Represented in Parliament for first time in 1932.

Leaders: Axel Larsen and Munch-Petersen.

SLESVIG PARTY: Represents the German faction in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by plebiscite. The principal point of its program is a revision of the present border between Denmark and Germany.

Leader: Dr. Schmidt.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Anders Vigen, Helge Knudsen, Sv. Poulsen and E. Wolbye (<i>Eds.</i>)
Börsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheder	Conservative.	A. Schoch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kristeligt Dagblad . . .	Religious; conservative.	Chr. Holt, Edw. Petersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Politiken	Radical.	V. Koppel and N. Hasager (<i>Eds.</i>)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sørensen and Peter Tabor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Heimdal	Liberal.	H. P. Hanssen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aabenraa)		
Aalborg Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	T. Lassen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	Schiøtz-Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	J. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Ejbye Ernst (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Jyllandsposten	Conservative.	H. H. Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Jydske Tidende	Conservative.	E. Nielsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Kolding)		
Fyns Stiftstidende	Conservative.	J. C. Dreyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Tidende	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Socialdemokrat . . .	Social Democratic.	Johs. Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Venstre Blad	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Sorø Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Slagelse)		
Finanstidende (weekly) . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . .	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen, J. A. Lemming (<i>Eds.</i>)
(weekly)		
Gads Danske Magasin . . .	Political and literary.	Erik Rindom (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Tilskueren (monthly) . . .	Political and literary.	Axel Garde (<i>Ed.</i>)
Økonomi og Politik	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi (<i>Prop.</i>)
(quarterly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Journalistforbundet . . .	Copenhagen Pressmen's Association.	K. Eskelund (<i>Ch.</i>)
Provins-Journalistforeningen .	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	A. Worsøe-Andersen (<i>Ch.</i>)
Ritzaus Bureau	Independent news agency; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	Lauritz Ritzau (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Santo Domingo
Area: 19,332 square miles
Population: 1,200,000 (1934 estimate)

President

GENERAL RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO MOLINA

Assumed office August 16, 1930; re-elected August 16, 1934, for four-year term

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last regular election May 16, 1934; special election for newly created National District and Trujillo Province, October 18, 1934

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

President: MARIO FERMÍN CABRAL

President: GEN. MIGUEL ANGEL ROCA

The Senado is composed of 12 members, one for each province (after January 1, 1935, there will be an additional Senator for the newly established National District), elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

The Cámara is composed of 33 members (35 after January 1, 1935), one for each 30,000 of population, or fraction of more than 15,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES

With the advent of the present administration, following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared and party lines ceased to have any influence upon either the administrative or the legislative authority. Power passed into the hands of the President and his advisers. President Trujillo is assisted by Quiterio Berroa Canelo (Secretary for the Presidency), Gen. José García (Secretary of Interior, Police, War and Navy), Arturo Logroño (Secretary of Foreign Affairs), Agustín Arísty (Secretary of Treasury) and Roberto Despradel (Secretary for Justice).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Listín Diario	Government affiliation; founded in 1889.	Arturo J. Pellerano Sardá (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Opinión	Government affiliation; founded in 1922.	Alvaro Alvarez D. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Información (Santiago)	Government affiliation; founded in 1915.	Rafael César Tolentino (<i>Dir.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 2,500,000 (1932 estimate)

President

JOSÉ MARÍA VELASCO IBARRA (Liberal)

Elected December 14-15, 1933

Assumed office September 1, 1934

Cabinet

Liberal

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Inaugurated August 10, 1934

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election held in May, 1932 (four year term)

President: DR. JOSÉ VICENTE TRUJILLO

Number of members 32

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election held in May, 1934 (two year term)

President: DR. GUILLERMO RAMOS

Number of members 56

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government; Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr. Ayora President. He resigned on August 24, 1931. Elections were held in October, 1931, but Sr. Neptalí Bonifaz, who received the largest number of votes, was disqualified by Congress. Uprisings followed, but new elections were held in October, 1932, and the Liberal Candidate, Juan Martinez Mera, was declared elected. After President Martinez had been in office less than a year, he lost the support of Congress and his own party (Liberal). He was impeached and removed from office. New elections were held in December, 1933, resulting in the election of Velasco Ibarra, who received approximately 90 percent of the votes cast. President Velasco was inaugurated September 1, 1934. While professing liberal aims he is not affiliated with the Liberal Radical party. In the elections he was supported by the Conservatives who did not nominate a candidate. His cabinet is predominantly Liberal and contains only two Conservatives.

LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws, by emphasis on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the

formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leaders: Dr. José Peralta, J. Modesto Larrea Jijón, Dr. Jorge Villagómez Yépez and Enrique Baquerizo Moreno.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

Leaders: Manuel Sotomayor y Luna (Presidential Candidate in 1932), Jacinto Jijón Caamaño and Dr. Remigio Crespo Toral.

VELASQUISTAS: This group which is composed of supporters of President Velasco is made up of both Liberals and Conservatives.

Leader: President José María Velasco Ibarra.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Mantilla Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Debate	Conservative.	Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>)
Día	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mañana	Liberal Radical.	Dr. Alberto Guerrero Martínez (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tierra	Socialist.	Alberto Suárez Dávila (<i>Prop.</i>)
Globo (Bahía de Caraquez)	Liberal.	Carlos M. Palau (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Crónica (Cuenca)	Independent.	Victor M. Albornoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Sur (Cuenca)	Conservative.	Dr. Emiliano J. Crespo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Cuenca)	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prensa (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Telégrafo (Guayaquil)	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadoran newspapers.	Castillo & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
Universo (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Provincia (Portoviejo)	Liberal.	Carlos A. Palacios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Razon (Riobamba)	Liberal	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cosmopolita (Ambato) (weekly)	Independent.	Nicholas Rubio Vasquez (<i>Ed.</i>)

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo

Total Area: 383,000 square miles

Settled Area: 13,600 square miles

Population: 14,217,864 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING FUAD I

Born in 1868; succeeded as Sultan, October 9, 1917

Proclaimed King, March 15, 1922

Cabinet

Non-party

Appointed November 14, 1934

Premier

MOHAMED TEWFIK NESSIM PASHA (Non-party)

PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

Dissolved in 1934, and constitution of 1930 abrogated

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

Election of June 11, 1931 (ten-year term; renewed by halves every five years)

President: YEHIA IBRAHIM PASHA
(Unionist Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Popular (Shaab)	35
Unionist (Ittehad)	25
National (Watani)	1
Independents	39
	—

Total 100

LOWER CHAMBER (Chamber of Deputies)

Election of May and June, 1931 (for five years)

President: TEWFIK RIFAAT PASHA
(Popular Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Popular (Shaab)	88
Unionist (Ittehad)	38
National (Watani)	8
Independents	15
Vacant	1
	—

Total 150

The Egyptian Parliament was dissolved by Royal Rescript on October 23, 1930, when a new Constitution of Egypt was proclaimed by King Fuad. This Constitution provided that the Senate should henceforth consist of 100 members (three-fifths to be appointed by the king and two-fifths elected by popular vote), and that the Chamber of Deputies should henceforth consist of 150 members. Parliamentary elections were held under the new electoral law in the form of first-degree elections on May 14, 16, and 18, 1931, for the choosing of electoral delegates followed by the second-degree election on June 1, 1931, for the election by the electoral delegates of members of the Chamber of Deputies. The new Parliament was opened on June 20, 1931, when the new Constitution entered into force, and was adjourned on July 21, 1931. It is notable that the Wafd, which was represented by 107 out of 121 Senators and 215

out of 235 Deputies in the last Parliament, is unrepresented in the present Parliament.

Ismail Sidky Pasha resigned on September 21, 1933, and he was succeeded by Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha whose cabinet was a coalition of Ittehadists and Shaabists. In the autumn of 1934 relations between the Egyptian Government and the British Residency became strained. This led to the resignation of the Premier on November 6, 1934. Mohammed Tewfik Nessim Pasha, who had twice previously been Prime Minister, accepted an invitation to form a government. Nessim Pasha has never belonged to any political party and he has excluded from his ministry anyone with political antecedents. His program is to abolish the 1930 Constitution, dissolve parliament and restore the 1923 Constitution — possibly somewhat modified.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

POPULAR PARTY (Shaab): Organized in December, 1930, by Sidky Pasha. Composed of wealthy citizens, discontented Liberal Constitutionalists and politicians. Advocates Egypt's complete independence and the maintenance of sovereignty over the Sudan; an agreement with the British Government on points reserved, and the carrying out of that agreement in a way which will guarantee amicable relations between the two countries; abolition of the capitulations, the maintenance of amity between natives and foreigners, and the strengthening of friendly relations which will help continue mutual confidence between Egypt and the other powers and the admission of Egypt to the League of Nations. Supports the 1930 Constitution which accords greater power to the Crown than the Constitution of 1923.

Leader: Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha (formerly Premier).

UNIONIST PARTY (Ittehad): Pro-Palace; composed of former Constitution-alists or Wafd Party members. Has the same policy as the Liberal Constitutional Party, but makes an issue of loyalty to the Egyptian crown and is distinguished, like the Shaab Party, by its support of the 1930 Constitution.

Leaders: Yehia Ibrahim Pasha (President of the Party, President of the Senate), Hilmy Issa Pasha (formerly Minister of Education), Sayed Pasha Abou Ali, and Ahmad Aly Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice).

NATIONAL PARTY (Watani): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leaders: Hafez Ramadan Bey (President of Party), Abdel Hamid Bey Said and Fikry Abaza.

WAFD PARTY: Founded in 1919 by Zaglul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the War. It is representative of nationalist aspirations and is supported by a great body of Egyptians. Announces that it will work for complete independence amicably, without hatred or animosities, that it will safeguard the old Constitution, and cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers in general, and Great Britain in particular. The Wafd refused to recognize the 1930 Constitution and electoral law and its participation in the elections of May and June, 1931, was limited to appeals to the electorate to boycott the elections.

Leaders: Mustapha Nahas Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Makram Ebeid, Mahmud Fahmy el Nokrachi and Ahmed Maher Eff. (formerly Minister of Education).

SAADI WAFD PARTY: Better known as the dissident Wafd, was formed in the autumn of 1932, by a number of the less extreme Wafdists, dissatisfied with what they alleged to be the intransigent, impractical policy of Nahas Pasha. The Party refused generally to make its participation in a Cabinet contingent, as the Wafd, upon the restoration of the Constitution of 1923 and the old electoral law, while contemplating the revision of the Constitution of 1930 after new elections. Members have now largely returned to Wafd camp.

Leaders: Aly Shamsy Pasha, Hamad el Bassil Pasha and Bahi el Din Barakat Bey.

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by aristocrats and intellectuals. Has favored negotiating with Great Britain to obtain independence of Egypt and Sudan gradually. In general pursues a policy of moderation. The party took no part in the election of December, 1929, thus throwing entire responsibility for possible rejection of the treaty with Great Britain on the Wafdists. On April 1, 1931, it concluded a pact with the Wafd to boycott the elections, to refuse adherence to the new Constitution and new electoral law under which the elections were held, and to refuse the acceptance of any treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Sidky Pasha. The pact between the two parties has now lapsed.

Leaders: Mohamed Mahmud Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Ahmed Bey Abdel Gaffar, Mahmud Abdel Razek Pasha, and Gafaar Wali Pasha (formerly Minister of War).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Arabic in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahram	Independent; large circulation.	Gabriel Takla Bey (<i>Prop.</i>)
Al Balagh	Dissident Wafdist journal; widely read.	Abdel Kader Hamza (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Bassir	Mainly commercial.	Charles Schmeil (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Gihad	Wafd.	Tewfik Diab (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Mail	Independent; conservative; in English.	P. Harding (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ittihad	Organ of Unionist Party.	Mohamed Affi Riad Bey (<i>Dir.</i>)
Kowkab Al Shark	Wafd.	Ahmed Bey Hafez Awad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mokattam	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf & Makarius (<i>Props.</i>) Khalil D. Tabit Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shaab	Organ of Popular Party.	Mahomed Zaki Abdel Kader (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siassa	Organ of Liberal Constitutional Party.	Hefny Bey Mahmoud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tachydromos	Liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette (Alexandria)	Independent; liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale d'Oriente (Alexandria)	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Réforme (Alexandria)	French daily.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bourse Egyptienne (Cairo and Alexandria)	Independent; in French.	André de Launois (<i>Ed.</i>)
Goha (weekly)	Political, economic, social; in French; pro-Wafdist; able satiric review.	M. Daumanil (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Sphinx (weekly)	Political, economic, social; in English.	P. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)

ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn

Area: 18,400 square miles

Population: 1,126,413 (1934 census)

Acting President and Premier

KONSTANTIN PÄTS (Agrarian)

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces

GENERAL JOHAN LAIDONER (Non-partisan)

On March 12, 1934, the Acting President promulgated a decree introducing martial law for the entire country and appointed Gen. Laidoner as Commander-in-Chief. Elections for President and for the New State Assembly provided by the new Constitution which went into effect on January 24, 1934, were postponed by decree of the Acting President on March 19, 1934, for the period of the status of martial law.

Cabinet

Non-Partisan

Appointed October 21, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Riigikogu)

*Election of May 21-23, 1932**

President: RUDOLF PENNO (Settler)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Agrarian	20
Settlers	19
Socialist	19
National Center	17
National Minorities (Russian — 5, German-Swedish Bloc — 3)	8
Independents (former National Center)	4
Marxist Workers (former Socialist)	3
Radical Labor Party	3
Non-party (former Settlers — 4, Radical Labor — 2, House Owners — 1)	7
Total	100

*The Estonian War Veterans whose amendments to the new Constitution were adopted by a public referendum were suppressed as a political group by decree of the Acting President on March 12, 1934. This decree was confirmed by the State Assembly on March 16, 1934.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents, generally, interests of farmers and land-owners; the most conservative Party in the Estonian State Assembly; favors

moderate social and democratic reforms, such as provision of land to landless classes from state reserves.

Leaders: Konstantin Päts (Acting President and Prime Minister, Honorary Chairman of Party), August Jürman (Chairman of Party).

SETTLERS PARTY: Represents the interests of peasants who have received land from the state under the Agrarian Reform of 1919.

Leaders: Oskar Kõster (formerly Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Rudolf Penno (President of the State Assembly), Jakob Loosalu (Secretary of the State Assembly), Johannes Sõster and Johannes Zimmermann (formerly Minister of Economic Affairs).

NATIONAL CENTER PARTY: Formed by fusion of the former Populist, Labor, Christian Nationalist and House Owners Parties; consists of the four above mentioned groups; Populist group represents business and professional circles in the towns; Labor group represents non-socialist working class and radical intellectual circles; Christian Nationalist group represents the church; House Owners group represents the interests of city holders of property.

Leaders: Jaan Tõnisson (formerly Head of State, formerly President of the State Assembly, Chairman of Party) and Jaan Lattik (formerly Minister of Education, Party leader in State Assembly).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Represents working class interests and trade unions; has a moderate constitutional program for state socialization of industry and trade; affiliated with 2nd Internationale.

Leaders: August Rei (formerly Head of State, Chairman of Party and Party leader in State Assembly), Leopold Johanson (Vice-President of State Assembly) and Oskar Gustavson.

RUSSIAN PARTY: Represents the interests of the Russian minority. Composed of three groups: Russian Nation League, *Leader*, Prof. I. Tyutryumov; Russian Peasants, *Leader*, S. Klensky, Russian Socialists, *Leader*, A. Yanson.

Leader: Ivan Gorshkov (Member of State Assembly).

GERMAN-SWEDISH BLOC: Represents nationalist and cultural interests of German and Swedish minorities in Estonia.

Leaders: Germans: Carl Schilling, *Swedes:* Mathias Vesterblom.

RADICAL LABOR PARTY: Represents most radical socialist views in the country; favors 3rd Internationale.

Leader: A. Välison (Member of State Assembly).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esländische Zeitung	Organ of German Minority.	A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaja	Organ of Agrarian Party.	A. Tupits and H. Oidermann (<i>Eds.</i>)
Maaleht	Organ of Settlers Party.	Settler's Party (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Treufeldt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Päevaleht	Independent, favoring moderate Nationalist policy	T. E. Kirjastus Ühisus (<i>Prop.</i>) G. E. Luiga and H. Tammer (<i>Eds.</i>)
Rahva Sõna	Organ of Socialist Party.	E. Joonas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revalsche Zeitung	Organ of German Minority.	A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaba Maa	Organ of Labor Group of National Center Party.	E. Laaman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaba S na	Nationalist; leanings toward former War Veteran's Movement.	R. Kangro-Pool (<i>Ed.</i>)

Vesti Dnya	Organ of Russian minority.	A. Schulz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Võitlus	Organ of War Veterans.	K. Jalakas and A. Klassman (<i>Eds.</i>)
Postimees	Unofficially the organ of Na- tional Center Party.	J. Tõnisson and O. Mänd (<i>Eds.</i>)
Bank of Estonia Economic Bulletin (monthly)	Economic and financial.	A. Sabler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eesti Statistika (monthly)	Statistical.	Government Bureau of Statis- tics (<i>Prop.</i>)
Kaubandus-Tööstrus-Koja Teataja (bi-monthly)	Economic and financial; bul- letin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.	A. Tooms (<i>Ed.</i>) H. Anto (<i>Ed.</i>)

ETHIOPIA

Capital: Addis Ababa

Area: 400,000 square miles (estimate)

Population: 7,500,000 (1932 estimate)

Ruler

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE I

Born in 1891. Prince Regent, 1916

Crowned King Regent, October 7, 1928

Ascended throne as Emperor, April 2, 1930

Crowned Emperor, November 2, 1930

The government of Ethiopia was an absolute monarchy until July 16, 1931, when the Emperor voluntarily granted the country a constitution, creating a parliament. Parliament is theoretically elective, but the country is not yet articulate in choice of representatives, who are appointed by the Emperor. The Emperor also appoints the Ministers of State who hold office at his pleasure. Party government has not yet developed.

Premier

The Emperor is his own Prime Minister

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL

The Imperial Council is divided into three groups: (1) The Supreme Council of the Empire consisting of the Emperor and two princes. Matters of a confidential nature, of primary State importance, of interest to the Emperor and the royal family personally are considered by the Supreme Council. (2) The Council of Imperial Advisers consisting of ten members. It deliberates, alone or with the Supreme Council, on State matters of less than imperial and capital importance. It is also asked for opinion in major State matters. (3) Officers of the Imperial Court who personally and otherwise directly serve the Emperor and his family. They include Privy Seal, Chief Secretary, Chamberlain, Guard Commander and the two directors of the Imperial press.

PARLIAMENT

The Parliament, first opened on November 3, 1931, is modelled after foreign bicameral legislative bodies. The upper chamber, Senate, consists of 27 members, with a President and a Secretary. Its members are chosen from the leading hereditary provincial chiefs. The lower house, Chamber of Deputies, is planned to consist of about 40 members, not yet definitely limited, chosen from lesser military officers and minor provincial leaders. Parliament meets annually, from October to May. About half of the total membership of each chamber is changed each session. Office tenure is at the Emperor's pleasure and turnover is rapid in order to educate the Ethiopians for legislative duties. Parliament is considered non-partisan. Appointment is assumed to involve loyalty to the dynasty. It works out legislative details under Imperial suggestion and control.

ETHIOPIA

PRESS

In the absence of party government, the freedom of the press is extensive. It avoids politics and criticism of the ruling class. All papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aethiopika Nea (weekly) . . .	Independent; in Greek; carries news and items of interest to Greek colony.	Paulos Vriennios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Aimero (weekly)	Official; in Amharic; summarizes world news; carries weekly report of Bank of Ethiopia.	Owned and controlled by the Government.
Berhanena Salem (weekly) .	Official; in Amharic; the principal Imperial organ for notices, decrees, laws, news and educational articles.	Owned and controlled by the Emperor.
Il Notiziario (fortnightly) .	Reputedly published under official Italian auspices; intended for local Italian Colony; in Italian.	Mr. Cerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Courrier d'Ethiopie (weekly)	Independent; in French; carries general and local news and educational articles; French ownership.	L. de Robillard (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
L'Ethiopie Commerciale . . . (weekly)	Independent; in French; founded in 1932; commercial news; Greek ownership.	Christos Sakellarides (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 149,900 square miles

Population: 3,700,000 (1932 estimate)

President

PEHR EVIND SVINHUFVUD

Elected February 16, 1931

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Agrarian, National Coalition, National Progressive and Swedish People's Parties)

Appointed December 14, 1932

Premier

TOIVO MIKAEL KIVIMÄKI (National Progressive Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1933 (for three years)

Speaker: KYÖSTI KALLIO (Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	78
Agrarian	53
Swedish People's	21
National Coalition	18
Patriotic National Movement	14
National Progressive	11
Small Farmers	3
People's	2
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; constitutes the extreme left of the Diet and represents the interests of the working class; advocates reduction of armaments; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: K. Harvala (Chairman of Party), K. H. Wiik (Secretary of Party), Väinö Tanner (formerly Premier, Chairman of Diet group), Prof. Väinö Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Hannes Ryömä (formerly Minister of Finance), Väinö Hakkila (Vice-Speaker of the Diet, formerly Minister of Justice), Väinö Vuolijoki (Minister at Oslo), Matti Paasivuori and Miss Miina Sillanpää (formerly Ministers), Mauno Pekkala (formerly Minister of Agriculture), J. Helo and R. Sventorjetski (Deputies).

AGRARIAN PARTY: A centre party representing agricultural interests and opposing both conservatives and socialists; supports the coöperative movement; favors strong national defense.

Leaders: P. V. Heikkinen (Chairman of Party), Dr. J. E. Sunila (formerly Premier), Kyösti Kallio (Speaker of Diet, formerly Premier), E. M. Tarkkanen (Chairman of Diet group), K. A. Lohi (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), Prof. K. T. Jutila (Minister of Agriculture), K. J. Ellilä (formerly Minister of Agriculture), T. Helojärvi (Secretary of Party), A. Kukkonen (formerly Minister of Education) and V. Kalliokoski (Deputy).

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Eric v. Rettig, R. Colliander (Secretary of Party), Prof. Ragnar E. Furuhielm (formerly Assistant Minister of Finance), Erik von Frencckell, Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party and of Diet group), E. J. Serlachius (Minister of Justice), R. Witting (Assistant Minister of Finance), E. Estlander, K. F. Nyman and Max Sergelius (Deputies).

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti-socialist organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: J. K. Paasikivi (Chairman of Party), Yrjö Leiwo (Secretary of Party), T. Junnila (Chairman of Diet group), Erkki Kuokkanen (formerly Minister of Interior), P. Pennanen (formerly Assistant Minister of Agriculture), Rev. P. Virkkunen (formerly Speaker of Diet), Prof. Kyösti Järvinen (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Eino Suolahti and Prof. E. Linkomies (Deputies).

PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT: Radically nationalistic with strong fascist tendencies constituting the extreme right in the Diet and representing especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement.

Leaders: Vihtori Kosola (Chairman of Party), Rev. R. Ala-Kulju (Secretary of Party), Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet group), Prof. B. Sundström, Rev. K. R. Kares, Rev. E. Simojoki and Col. Arne Somersalo (Deputies).

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A centre party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than small representation in Diet would indicate.

Leaders: Dr. Oskari Mantere (Minister of Education, formerly Premier), Prof. Kaarlo J. Ståhlberg (formerly President), T. M. Kivimäki (Premier), Prof. A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier), B. Sarlin (Chairman of Diet group), Risto Ryti (Governor of Bank of Finland).

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leaders: Yrjö H. Kesti (Chairman of Party) and E. Yliruusi (Secretary of Party).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the distressed agricultural elements of North Finland.

Leaders: V. Hantala (Chairman of Party), H. Niskanen.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Suunta	Patriotic National Movement.	Arne Somersalo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Eljas Erkkö (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kauppalehti	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic	Eino Kilpi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi	National Coalition.	S. J. Pentti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori)	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aamulehti (Tampere)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku)	Swedish People's.	C. E. Olin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	Urho Toivola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Aura (Turku)	National Coalition.	E. Tikkanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Ikola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kansan Työ (Viipuri)	Social Democratic.	A. Aaltonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karjala (Viipuri)	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maakansa (Viipuri)	Agrarian.	E. Lappalainen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic. In Swedish.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pellervo (weekly)	Coöperative; agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hyn- ninen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yhteishyvä (weekly)	Coöperative.	Emil Stavenhagen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin	Economic and financial. In English.	Dr. A. E. Tudeer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Argus (monthly)	Political and literary. In Swedish.	Ragnar Furuhielm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly)	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finnish Trade Review (quarterly)	Economic. In English.	Alex Matson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unitas (quarterly)	Economic. In English.	Verner Lindgren (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Tollet (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST)	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris

Area: 212,659 square miles

Population: 41,834,923 (1931 census)

President

ALBERT LEBRUN

Elected May 10, 1932, for seven-year term

Cabinet

National Union — based on coalition of Left-Center with Right support (Radical and Radical Socialist, Republican and Social, Democratic Left, Radical Left, Republican and Social, Left Republican, Center Republican, Republican Federation and Independent)

Appointed November 9, 1934

Premier

PIERRE-ETIENNE FLANDIN (Left Republican)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)

Elections to December, 1932 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years)

Speaker: JULES JEANNENEY (Democratic Left)

Groups	Representation
Democratic Left	162
Republican Union	61
Democratic and Radical Union	30
Republican Left	13
Socialist	9
Socialist Party of France	7
Right (Royalist and Bonapartist)	5
Left Independents	3
Belonging to no group	15
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Total	305
Total authorized by law	314

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Elections of May 8, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: FERNAND BOUISSON (Socialist)

Groups	Representation
Radical and Radical Socialist	154
Socialist	96
Radical Left	45
Republican Federation	44
Center Republicans	35
Left Republicans	32
Socialist Party of France	27
Independent Left	24
Republican Socialist and French Socialist	23
Republican and Social	16
Left Independent	14
Popular Democratic	13
United Workers	9
Communist	9
Republican Centre	6
Social Action	5
Belonging to no group	47
Independent	11
<hr/>	
Total	610
Total authorized by law	615

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Most French parliamentary groups do not exactly represent true parties, with funds and organization. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the enrollment in the Chamber of at least 14 members, the number necessary to secure appointments to important committees. Smaller groups are insured proportional representation on the committees, since their votes are pooled with the remainders of the larger groups (after division by 14), in order to nominate the last few members of each committee. The names of groups are not the same in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they correspond to organized parties in the country at large. Groups coincide with parties only when a party has parliamentary strength sufficient to enable it to form a group of its own. Organized parties able to command effective groups in the Chamber are the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Republican National Alliance (leading factor of the republican federation). The Communist Party has maintained its group in the Chamber, though unable to secure seats in all committees. Other groups are built around several parties or around individual leaders. There is also an organization of members "belonging to no group," which enjoys all of the privileges of the regular groups with respect to voting by proxy and obtaining assignments to committees, and which sometimes facilitates the formation of ministries through making available qualified men without party connections.

In addition to the parliamentary groups and the parties, there are two more or less compact coalitions uniting various groups and parties for common action: the *Left* (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), comprising in the Senate the group of the Democratic Left, and in the Chamber the Radicals and Radical Socialists, Socialists, Republican Socialists and French Socialists, but excluding the Communists; and the *Right Centre* (formerly called Bloc National), comprising in the Senate the Republican Union, the Republican Left, and the Democratic and Radical Union, and in the Chamber the Republican Federation, the Democratic and Social Action, the Popular Democrats, the Left Republicans, the Independents, and some Radicals. These coalitions play in Parliament a role similar to that of the organized parties in the United States or Great Britain, and on them the Premiers and Cabinets rely for support.

The general programs of parties at large composing the coalitions are:

LEFT

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: One of the largest parties in France, often able to hold power or control governments; organized nationally, with department federations; evolutionary in policy and intermediary between the conservative parties upholding the present order of society and the socialist parties desiring to establish a new economic and social order; represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and officials of all degrees. Its influence in recent years has shown a steady tendency towards decline, owing to the failure of its leaders to compromise with neighboring groups in Parliament; the result has been added strength for the Moderate Republicans on the one hand, and the Socialists on the other. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. In *foreign and colonial policy*, favors the League of Nations, reparations agreement, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates reduction of standing army and military expenditure, priority of the Chamber over the Senate, democratization of Senatorial elections, extension of communal liberties; also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (short of complete state socialism) such as nationalization of large public

utilities (excepting railways) and participation of technicians and consumers in their management; advocates income, property, and business taxes and state monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption; favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reinforced labor inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees; reform measures, such as obligatory social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' coöperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, has opposed diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and favors reinforcement of secular education by the creation of a single school system.

Corresponds to Chamber group of Radicals and Radical Socialists and part of Senate group of Left Democrats.

Leaders: Edouard Herriot (Minister of State without portfolio, Deputy, President of Party, formerly Premier); *Senators* — Emile Cassez (Minister of Agriculture), Marcel Régnier (Minister of Interior), Henry Roy (Minister of Public Works), Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Henry Chéron (formerly Minister of Finance), Th. Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (formerly Minister of Marine, formerly Premier), René Renoult (formerly Minister of Justice), Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader in Senate), Justin Godart (formerly Minister of Health), M. Dalbiez (formerly Minister of Liberated Regions), René Besnard (formerly Minister of Labor) and C. Chautemps (formerly Premier).

Deputies — A. Berthod, Yvon Delbos (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Louis J. Malvy (formerly Minister of Interior), Léon Archimbaud, L. Lamoureux (formerly Minister of Commerce), Julien Durand (formerly Minister of Commerce), Pierre Cot (formerly Minister of the Air), J. Mistler (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), M. Albert Dalimier (formerly Minister of Colonies), G. Bonnet (formerly Minister of Finance), Edouard Daladier (formerly Premier and Minister of War), M. J. Paganon (formerly Minister for Public Works), M. Marchandeau (Minister of Commerce), André Marie, Paul Elbel, Leon Meyer (formerly Minister of Merchant Marine), William Bertrand (Minister of Merchant Marine), Paul Jacqvier (Minister of Labor) and Henry Queuille (Minister of Public Health).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Adherent of 2d Internationale; associated with General Labor Confederation under Léon Jouhaux; affiliated with Labor and Socialist Internationale; founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties; faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès; advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism; adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. Unlike other similar European Socialist parties, such as the Belgian Socialist Party, it is unwilling to share responsibility by participation of Ministers in a coalition government. In *foreign policy*, favors international coöperation but recognizes principle of national defense; supports League of Nations, International Labor Organization, and Locarno treaties; favors good relations with Russia; opposes relations with the Vatican; criticizes alleged excesses of peace treaties, while defending rights of small nations under them; advocates reduction of term of compulsory military service and a military system; opposes budget for maintenance of present forces. In *domestic policy*, advocates suppression of Senate; favors extension of free compulsory secular education; opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes; urges nationalization of large industries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies; favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers and small landowners and tenants; favors right

of public employees to organize, and laws to protect labor, also social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants. There is a temporary fusion between the Socialists and Communists under the name of "Front Commun," but it does not affect their respective policies.

Since the Socialist Congress of October, 1933, a split has occurred in the party and a new party has been formed under the name of "Parti Socialiste de France." The leaders of this group are Pierre Renaudel, Compère Morel, Alexandre Varenne, Montagnon and Marcel Déat.

Leaders: Deputies — Léon Blum (floor leader), Vincent Auriol (formerly floor leader), Frossard; *Senators* — Morizet, Betoulle; *Outside Parliament* — M. Zyromski, Longuet and Paul Faure.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY: A small party, organized nationally, opportunistic in policy and intermediary between the Radicals and Socialists, more nearly approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics; founded by Briand and Viviani when they refused to accept the unification of the two French Socialist parties after the Amsterdam Congress in 1905; in *foreign policy*, favors League of Nations and a close understanding with Germany; in *domestic policy*, favors extension of state monopolies in order to attain a moderate degree of socialism.

Leaders: Anatole de Monzie (formerly Minister of Education); *Deputies* — Emile Faure, Pierre Vienot, André Breton and Bibié.

RIGHT CENTRE

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE: A federation rather than a party. In *foreign policy*, it stands for strict execution of the treaties and security of frontiers, and favors diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, it opposes the radicals in religious questions, but favors freedom of religious belief; opposes income and business taxes, and revision of taxes bearing on moneyed classes; opposes state monopolies, government supervision of commerce or industry, and idea of class struggle; moderately decentralist.

Leaders: Senators — Alexandre Millerand (formerly President), M. Hervey; *Deputies* — Louis Marin (Minister of State without portfolio).

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL PARTY: Organized in 1920, on the basis of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901; represents industrial and commercial middle class; advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In *foreign policy*, favors resolute attitude toward Germany, and is hostile to relations with Russia; advocates cordial diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, argues for secularism with religious freedom; anti-socialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services; advocates moderate decentralization of administration; liberal in economic theory; favors a program of social reform, stopping short of collectivist measures; accepts income and business taxes.

Corresponds in Chamber to Center Republicans, Left Republicans, Economic and Social Action, and Radical Left; in Senate, to Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: P. E. Flandin (Premier and President of Party); *Senators* — Léon Bérard (formerly Minister of Justice); *Deputies* — L. Baréty (Vice-President of Party) and Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Finance).

ROYALISTS

L'ACTION FRANÇAISE: Composed of extreme nationalists and anti-republicans; has no representation in Parliament but is solidly organized; agitates

in favor of hereditary monarchy; anti-parliamentarian and decentralist; for restoration of Catholic Church as preserver of order and authority, but on bad terms with the Vatican; anti-Semitic and anti-foreign; for supremacy of state.

Leaders: Outside Parliament — Charles Maurras and Léon Daudet.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS: A few Royalists of parliamentary type, and Plebiscitaires, partisans of a monarchy based on a plebiscite. Represented in Parliament by a few deputies belonging to no group and senators in Right group.

COMMUNISTS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The French section of the 3d Internationale; formed by split from Socialists in 1920, and well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration; advocates full revolutionary program inspired by Moscow organization; active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign affairs*, aims to embarrass the Government, particularly as regards military and colonial policies.

Leaders: Deputies — Doriot (floor leader), Renaud Jean, Peri; *Outside Parliament* — Marcel Cachin, M. Marrane and André Marty.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

Chamber of Deputies

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST: (See party list, page 65).

SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 66).

REPUBLICAN FEDERATION: Conservative group finding support among wealthy non-royalist aristocrats and leaders of industry and finance; many members in Parliament identified with Republican National Alliance, National Catholic Federation, and Republican Federation; representing Union of Economic Interests, and big industrialists including the Comité des Forges; forms chief element of the Right Centre, uniting Liberal Popular League (Catholics accepting republican régime) and other clericals whose political views outweigh religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and radicalism. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations agreement, considers disarmament now impossible, and advocates defensive military and political alliances. In *domestic policy*, advocates increase of army and navy, reestablishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President; opposes extremist labor organization and eight-hour law and similar industrial legislation; individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand. Corresponds largely to Republican Union group in Senate.

Leaders: Louis Marin (Minister of State without portfolio), François de Wendel, Georges Bonnefous (formerly Minister of Commerce), Blaisot (formerly Minister of Public Health), Taittinger, Ybarnegaray, Edouard Soulier.

REPUBLICAN AND SOCIAL PARTY: Organized in October, 1930, by dissident faction of the Republican Federation. In *foreign policy*, advocates a firm nationalist attitude; in *domestic policy*, favors the strengthening of the authority of the government.

Leaders: George Pernot (Minister of Justice) and Cautru (Deputy).

LEFT REPUBLICANS: Left wing of the Right Centre; opportunist moderate conservative group, progressive in tendency, collaborating in support of any government which is not socialistic, pacifist, or anti-clerical; advocates conciliatory foreign policy; supports secular laws. Corresponds to Senate group of Republican Union.

Leaders: P. E. Flandin (Premier), François Piétri (Minister of Navy), Bonnefoy (formerly Minister of Justice) and Jean Fabry.

RADICAL LEFT: An opportunist group tending to support Radicals and Radical Socialists and oppose Socialists; less anti-clerical, favoring diplomatic relations with the Vatican, while opposing reestablishment of Church; for secular laws; supports Locarno treaties. Corresponds to Senate group of Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: Laurent Eynac (formerly Minister of Commerce), Germain-Martin (Minister of Finance), Charles Daniélou (formerly Minister of Health), Malarmé (Minister of Education), Henry Paté and Morinaud.

INDEPENDENT LEFT AND LEFT INDEPENDENT: An opportunist group, formerly of Radical, Socialist, and no-party factions.

Leaders: J. Montigny, Raymond Patenotre, Fernand Laurent, Henry Torres, and Guy la Chambre (Undersecretary for War).

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC: A Right Centre group, resulting from fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions with Alsatian clericals (corresponding to German Centre Party); represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, but stopping short of Socialism; favors reestablishment of Church and strong paternal government; does not include Royalists or Fascists. Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union.

Leaders: Paul Simon (floor leader) and Champetier de Ribes (formerly Minister of Pensions).

CENTRE REPUBLICAN GROUP: Following the failure of a large number of Left Republicans to observe party discipline and vote against the Herriot Government in June 1932, M. Tardieu formed this new political group.

Leaders: André Tardieu (formerly Premier and Minister of Agriculture), Louis Rollin (Minister of Colonies), Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Finance), Marcel Héraud, Achille Fould and Désiré Ferry.

REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST GROUP: A mildly socialist subordinate group; moderately anti-clerical, believing in separation of Church and State but also in maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Vatican; opportunistic in politics, allied with centre rather than with left.

Leaders: Pierre Appell (formerly Undersecretary for Public Works) and Emile Borel (formerly Minister of Marine).

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 67).

COMMUNIST: (See party list, page 68).

NO GROUP and INDEPENDENTS: George Mandel (Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone), Franklin Bouillon, Frot, Jacques Stern and Scapini.

Senate

(Plays a moderating rôle; partisan politics in its debates traditionally are less bitter than in the Chamber; groups more lasting because the Senate is reëlected by thirds and groups maintain discipline while having no formal program.)

DEMOCRATIC LEFT: Name used for Democratic, Radical, and Radical Socialist Left group. Constitutes almost half of Senate and forms the Left (formerly called Cartel des Gauches), corresponding to Chamber groups of Radicals and Radical Socialists, and Radical Left.

Leaders: Theodore Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Lucien Hubert (formerly Vice-President of Council and Minister of Justice), M. Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader), Dr. Gallet (formerly Minister of Pensions), Lucien Saint Justin Godard, Caillaux, Béranger, Abr. Schrameck, Léon Perrier (formerly Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (formerly Minister of Marine), Daniel-Vincent, Jules Jeanneney (Speaker of the Senate) and Henry Chéron (formerly Minister of Finance).

REPUBLICAN UNION: The chief Right Centre group; opponents of Radicals and Socialists, corresponding to Left Republican, Republican Left, and Republican Federation groups of Chamber; not anti-clerical but supports secular laws.

Leaders: Alexandre Millerand (formerly President of the Republic), Léon Bérard, François de Wendel, Gen. Bourgeois, Eccard and Japy.

DEMOCRATIC AND RADICAL UNION: Anti-Socialist Radical Centre group, seated to right of Left Republican group, but actually more leftist in opinion; corresponds to Left Radical group of Chamber.

Leaders: Paul Strauss, James Hennessy, Le Trocquer and Raynaldi.

REPUBLICAN LEFT: A moderate conservative group; pro-clerical.

Leader: M. Hervey (floor leader) and General Stuhl.

SOCIALIST: This group comprises the Socialists who formerly adhered to the Democratic Left.

Leaders: Betoulle, Morizet (floor leader) and Cadot.

RIGHT: Composed of five Royalists; ultra-conservative and aristocratic.

Leaders: Marquis de Dion and de Baudry d'Asson.

LEFT INDEPENDENT: A small conservative group.

Leaders: Marquis de Chambrun, Maurice de Rothschild and Louis Bringer.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF FRANCE: Corresponds to same group in the Chamber.

Leaders: Reboul (floor leader), Auray and Dherbécourt.

NO GROUP: Pierre Laval (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier), Henry de Jouvenel (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Joseph Paul-Boncour (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier) and Comte de Blois.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Action Française	Royalist; placed in Index of Prohibited Books by Papal decree, for policies regarded as inimical to the Holy See.	Maurice Pujo (<i>Adm. Ed.</i>) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras, J. Bainville (<i>Pol. Eds.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ami du Peuple	Conservative; independent; opposes communism and socialism.	Pierre Bermond (<i>Dir.</i>) August Bernier (<i>Adm.</i>)
Comoedia	Theater, art and literature.	Gabriel Boissy and Jean de Rovera (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Croix	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Féron-Vrau (<i>Prop.</i>) Jean Guiraud and Abbé Merklen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Echo de Paris	Conservative right.	Henri Simond (<i>Prop.</i>) "Pertinax" (André Géraud) (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Ere Nouvelle	Radical; Left Bloc.	Gaboriau (<i>Dir.</i>) Albert Milhaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; moderate; without clearly marked political tendency.	Mme. Paul Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. de Weindel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Figaro	Conservative right; specializes in Paris News.	Lucien Romier (<i>Dir.</i>) Pierre Brisson (<i>Lit. Ed.</i>)
Homme Libre	Independent.	Eugène Lautier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Humanité	Communist.	Marcel Cachin, Doriot (<i>Eds.</i>)
Information	Independent; largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents.	Léon Chavenon (<i>Dir.</i>) Fernand de Brinon (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Intransigeant	Centrist; moderate conservative; Republican; large circulation.	M. Louis-Dreyfus (<i>Prop.</i>) Jean Fabry (<i>Assoc. Ed.</i>)
Jour	Independent; moderate right tendencies.	Léon Bailby (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Journal	Independent, moderate, without marked political tendency; pro-Government; semi-official; has large circulation.	Group headed by Agence Havas (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Guimier (<i>Adm.</i>) Raoul Barthe, de Marcillac, St. Brice (<i>Eds.</i>)
Journal des Débats	Republican centre, moderate liberal; literary and intellectual; an independent influential paper; semi-official; oldest liberal paper.	Etienne de Nalèche (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>) Pierre Bernus (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journée Industrielle	Independent; represents productive industry.	Gignoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Liberté	Conservative right; National Bloc; Bonapartist tendencies.	Désiré Ferry (<i>Dir.</i>) de Nolva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin	Independent; Republican; moderate, without marked political tendency; favored National Union Cabinet; large circulation; semi-official.	Maurice Bunau-Varilla (<i>Prop.</i>) Stephane Lauzanne and Georges Abric (<i>Eds.</i>)
Œuvre	Radical Socialist (left wing).	Raud (<i>Dir.</i>) Jean Piot (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) Emile Buré (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ordre	Right Centre.	J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>)
Paris-Midi	Independent; moderate left centre tendency.	Gabriel Perreux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Paris-Soir	Independent; moderate left centre tendency; large circulation.	J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>) Sauerwein (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Petit Bleu	Moderate Left.	Charles Emmanuel-Brousse (<i>Ed.</i>)
Petit Journal	Independent; Republican; without marked political tendency; semi-official.	Patenotre (<i>Prop.</i>) R. Gast (<i>Dir.</i>) Albert Mallet (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Petit Parisien	Independent paper with large circulation; Left Republican tendency; semi-official.	Pierre Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) Coudy (<i>Dir.</i>) Jullien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peuple	Labor Socialist; trade union organ.	Léon Jouhaux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Populaire	Socialist Party organ.	Lebas (<i>Adm.</i>) Léon Blum (<i>Dir.</i>)
Presse	Moderate left.	Alexis Caille (<i>Dir.</i>)
Quotidien	Radical Socialist.	Jean Hennessy (<i>Prop.</i>)
République	Organ of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists; established in 1929.	Emile Roche (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Lange (<i>Ed.</i>)
Temps	Independent; semi-official; moderate liberal republican policy; Protestant influence; literary and intellectual.	Jacques Chastenet and Emile Mireaux (<i>Dirs.</i>) de Mares, d'Ormesson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Victoire	Nationalist.	Gustave Hervé (<i>Ed.</i>)
La France de Bordeaux (Bordeaux)	Republican Radical Socialist.	Astier (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petite Gironde (Bordeaux)	Moderate Republican (centre).	M. Gounouilhou (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nouvelliste de Lyon (Lyon)	Independent conservative; formerly royalist.	Régis Rambaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Progrès de Lyon (Lyon)	Republican; Radical.	L. and H. Delaroche (<i>Props.</i>)
Petit Marseillais (Marseilles)	Moderate Republican (centre).	G. Bourrageas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petit Provençal (Marseilles)	Radical Socialist tendency.	V. Delpuech (<i>Dir.</i>)
France de l'Est (Mulhouse)	Moderate Republican Democratic; strong policy of defense against Germany.	Senator Jourdain (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
Est Republicain (Nancy)	Republican.	René Mercier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eclaireur de Nice (Nice)	Moderate Republican; conservative.	Léon Garibaldi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ouest-Eclair (Rennes)	Democratic; Catholic.	Desgrées du Lou (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Journal de Rouen (Rouen)	Moderate Republican.	Jean Lafond (<i>Dir.</i>)
Dernières Nouvelles (Strasbourg)	Republican; radical; large circulation in Alsace.	Aristide Quillet (<i>Prop.</i>)
Depêche de Toulouse (Toulouse)	Organ of Radical Socialist Party; the most influential paper outside of Paris, especially so in south.	Maurice Sarraut (<i>Prop.</i>) Perdriat (<i>Dir.</i>) de Tessen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express du Midi (Toulouse)	Republican; independent conservative; Catholic; royalist tendency.	Gaston Guèze (<i>Ed.</i>)
Candide (weekly)	Independent. Political and literary.	Arthème Fayard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europe Nouvelle (weekly)	Political, devoted largely to questions of foreign policy; independent; liberal, with radical tendency.	Mme. Madeleine le Verrier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grigoire (weekly)	Independent moderate; political and literary.	de Carbuccia (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Economiste Français (weekly)	Economic.	André Liesse (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Exportateur Français (bi-monthly)	Important commercial and industrial review.	Armand Touche (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lumière (weekly)	Advanced left.	George Boris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Marianne (weekly)	Independent left; political and literary.	Emm. Berl (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Mercure de France (bi-monthly)	Literary and political.	Alfred Valette (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Bleue (bi-weekly) . .	Political and literary; objective and independent.	Paul Gaultier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de France (bi-monthly)	Moderate Republican.	de Carbuccia (<i>Prop.</i>) Marcel Prévost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Paris (bi-monthly) .	Right Centre.	Comte de Fels (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue des Deux Mondes . . . (bi-monthly)	Conservative.	René Doumic (<i>Ed.</i>) René Pinon (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Revue Mondiale (bi-monthly)	Independent, devoted to foreign affairs.	Louis-Jean Finot (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue Universelle (bi-monthly)	Royalist.	Jacques Bainville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Hebdomadaire (weekly)	Conservative.	François Le Grix (<i>Ed.</i>)
Affaires Etrangères (monthly)	Foreign affairs.	J. Ray and Albert Mousset (<i>Eds.</i>)
Europe (monthly)	Political and economic revue with Left-Wing tendencies.	Jean Guchunno (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Politique et Parlementaire (monthly)	Independent; Republican.	Fournier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue d'Economie Politique . (quarterly)	Economic and financial.	Charles Rist (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Fournier	Financial and political; independent.	Armand Mayer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agence Havas	World wide news agency; semi-official connections in France; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-D. N. B. group.	Léon Rénier (<i>Pres.</i>)
Agence Information	Political and financial; independent.	Vallet (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agence Radio	Political and financial; independent.	M. Gabion (<i>Dir.</i>)

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 181,723 square miles (land area, including the Saar)

Population: 65,300,000 (1933 estimate)

Fuehrer and Chancellor

ADOLF HITLER (National Socialist)

Cabinet

National Socialist and Nonpartisan

Appointed January 30, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

Election of November 12, 1933

President: HERMAN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of Members 661

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the Nazi list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to that of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows: "Yes" 38,363,195, (88.1 percent of votes cast); "No" 4,294,727, (9.8 percent of votes cast); invalid 872,310, (2 percent of votes cast).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY (Nazis): The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. It has the rights and duties of a corporation. The Chancellor is the party leader. The National Socialist Militia (the Schutz Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or "black shirts"]) is an integral part of the party organization. In *domestic policy* the party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader, parliament having consultative functions only. A new German constitution is in the making. The Nazi state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans, with minor exceptions, can not be members of the civil service or serve as journalists, and the number of them in the professions is limited. In principle, however, there are no legal limitations on the economic activities of Jews. The economic system is being reformed on the lines of a corporative state. Trade-unions and employers-unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which already includes

all laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In *foreign policy* the party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abolition of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in the German State. Today the party defines its policy as one of "place in honor and equal rights."

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor), Rudolf Hess (Deputy Leader of Party, Minister without Portfolio), Joseph Goebbels (Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Hermann W. Göring (Premier of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Federal Minister of the Interior), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Federal Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), R. Walther Darré (Federal Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Robert Ley (Councillor of State, Organisatory Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Heinrich Himmler (Leader of the SS and of the various State Secret Police Services), Baldur von Schirach (Leader of the Hitler Youth Movement), Alfred Rosenberg (Editor of *Beobachter*) and Victor Lutze (Leader of the SA).

Others working with present régime: Franz von Papen (Minister-Extraordinary, sent on special mission to Austria, one of the two non-Nazi members of present Reichstag), Dr. Alfred Hugenburg (formerly Chairman of the German National People's Party, the second non-Nazi member of the present Reichstag), Dr. Hjalmar Schacht (President of the Reichsbank and temporarily Minister of Economics), General Werner von Blomberg (Minister of the Reichwehr), Baron von Neurath (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance).

Parties and Leaders under former régime

All German political parties with the exception of the National Socialists have been dissolved, and most of the former leaders are now in exile, prison or retirement. New parties are not permitted to be formed. The most important of the old parties, with their former leaders, were the following:

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Had a moderate constitutional, state socialist program.

Leaders: Dr. Otto Braun (formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Paul Löbe (formerly President of Reichstag), Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, Friedrich Stampfer, Dr. Rudolf Hilferding (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Carl Severing (formerly Prussian Minister of Interior) and Otto Wels (Chairman of Party).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The German section of the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Ernst Thälmann (Chairman of Party), Ernst Torgler (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Wilhelm Münzenberg, Hermann Remmele and Clara Zetkin.

CENTRE PARTY (Catholic): Represented the Catholic element, particularly in south and west Germany. Founded after 1870 to counteract anti-Rome policies of Bismarck.

Leaders: Dr. Wilhelm Marx (formerly Chancellor four times), Dr. Joseph Wirth (formerly Chancellor, Finance Minister and Minister of Interior), Dr. Heinrich Brüning (formerly Chancellor), Dr. Adam Stegerwald (formerly Minister of Labor, formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Prelate Dr. Ludwig Kaas (Chairman of Party).

GERMAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Nationalistic and monarchistic tendencies.

Leaders: Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (Chairman of Party, non-Nazi member of present Reichstag), Dr. Ernst Oberfohren (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Oskar Hergt (formerly Minister of Justice, also Prussian Finance Minister under the Empire), Walther Graef (formerly Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr. Wilhelm Koch (formerly Minister of Transport).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Originated from right wing of old National Liberal Party; represented large industrial interests.

Leaders: Eduard Dingeldey (Chairman of Party), Dr. Paul Moldenhauer (formerly Minister of Finance), General Hans von Seeckt (formerly Chief of the Reichswehr).

STATE PARTY: Founded in July, 1930, by leading members of the Democratic Party, the People's National Union, and young Liberals formerly belonging to the People's Party.

Leaders: Hermann Dietrich-Baden (formerly Minister of Finance, Chairman of Party), Dr. Karl Petersen, Dr. Peter Reinhold (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Wilhelm Kulz (formerly Minister of Interior) and Dr. Gustav Stolper.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coördinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . . .	Financial.	Dr. Richard Jünger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . . .		Erich Metzger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Tageblatt . . .		Dr. Paul Scheffer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Angriff	Berlin organ of National Socialist Party.	Schwarz von Berk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.		Dr. Karl Silex (<i>Ed.</i>)
Germania	Catholic.	Dr. Walter Hagemann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Volkzeitung . . .	Catholic.	Max Horndasch (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cologne)		
Kölnische Zeitung		Dr. Alfred Neven Doumont
(Cologne)		(<i>Prop.</i>)
Frankfurter Zeitung . . .		Dr. Johann Schäfer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frankfurt)		Frankfurter Societäts Drukerei
		G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
		Rudolf Kircher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt . .		Dr. Sven von Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hamburg)		
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten		Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Leipzig)		Richard Breiting (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten . .		Dr. Hermann Hartmeyer (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Hamburg)		Fritz Rossberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Tageblatt . . .		Hermann Okrass (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hamburg)		
Bayerischer Kurier und Muen-		
chener Postzeitung . . .	Catholic.	Joseph Osterhuber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Munich)		
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten		Emanuel Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Munich)		
Völkischer Beobachter . . .	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Franz Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H.
(Munich)		(<i>Pub.</i>)
		Alfred Rosenberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . .	Economic and financial.	Dr. Franz Reuter (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Der Wirtschaftsring (weekly)		Heinrich von Gleichen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Monatshefte . . .	Study of war origins.	Dr. Alfred von Wegerer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Europäische Gespräche . . . (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Paul Marc (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochland (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Prof. Carl Muth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly) . . .	Study of Eastern European questions.	Prof. Dr. Otto Hoetzs (Ed.)
Preussische Jahrbücher . . . (monthly)		Georg Stilke (<i>Pub.</i>)
Süddeutsche Monatshefte . . (monthly)		Dr. Walter Heynen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . .	Geographical.	Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik . . .		Richard Schmidt, Wilhelm Ziegler and Meier Benecken- stein (<i>Eds.</i>)

Some former editors of German papers who have left the country are publishing papers and periodicals in cities outside of Germany as follows:

Die Sammlung (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Liberal literary and political monthly.	Querido Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Klaus Mann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pariser Tageblatt (Paris) . .		George Bernhard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorwärts (Prague)	Claims large secret circulation in Germany.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Official; affiliated with the As- sociated Press-Havas-Reut- ers group.	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Otto Mejer (<i>Director General</i>)
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GREAT BRITAIN

Capital: London

Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)

Population: 46,051,679 (1931 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE V

Born in 1865; ascended throne May 6, 1910

Cabinet

National

Assumed office August 25, 1931; reorganized in November, 1931,
and in September, 1932

Prime Minister

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD (National Labor)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: VISCOUNT SANKEY (National Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	486
Liberal	67
Liberal National	7
Labor	14
National Labor	8
National	7
Independent	3
Politics not stated including Archbishops and Bishops	149
Minors (not seated)	27
Total	768

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 200, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election October, 1931, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Conservative (Stanley Baldwin)	463
Liberal National (Sir John Simon)	35
National Labor (Ramsay MacDonald)	12
Independent Nationals	3
	513

Note: In the general election of October, 1931, the polling at contested elections as given in the Constitutional Year Book, 1934, was: Conservative 11,905,925; Liberal 1,403,102; National Liberal 809,302; National Labor 341,370; Independent Nationals 78,820; Labor 6,649,630; Independent Liberal 106,106; Communist 74,824; New Party 36,377; Independent 256,917; total 21,656,373.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Opposition	
Labor (George Lansbury) and Independent Labor (Maxton)	61
Liberal (Sir Herbert Samuel)	32
Independent	5
Independent Liberal (David Lloyd George)	4
	<hr/> 102
Total	<hr/> 615

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In consequence of the financial crisis which developed in the summer of 1931 and of disagreements in the Labor Cabinet as to the manner in which the budget should be balanced, economies effected in the social services, and (whether by tariffs or otherwise) the adverse trade balance counteracted, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, found it necessary to invite the leaders of the opposition parties to join him in a National Government.

There followed a radical change in the alignments of parties. 1. The Conservative Party, headed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, supported Mr. MacDonald. 2. The Labor Party with very few exceptions declined to follow Mr. MacDonald. 3. The Liberal Party split into three sections — (a) Mr. Lloyd George and a small group of followers declined to support Mr. MacDonald, (b) another section, under Sir John Simon, supported Mr. MacDonald and expressed willingness to accept tariffs, (c) the remainder, under Sir Herbert Samuel, supported Mr. MacDonald generally and although opposed to tariffs in principle were prepared to accept them as an emergency measure if found to be necessary. Following the Ottawa Conference Sir Herbert Samuel and his supporters holding that the tariff principle agreed upon was no longer of an emergency nature, left the National Government. In November, 1933, the Samuel Liberals crossed the floor of the House of Commons into opposition. With these qualifications, the three original parties retain their main policies as before.

The National Government now in power is an alliance of members of the three parties, the immediate and primary object of which is to adopt such fiscal and other measures as will restore the prosperity of the country. It is in no sense a coalition.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights. In *foreign policy*, stands for the stabilization of Europe on the basis of the peace treaties and the League of Nations, but opposes guarantees beyond those undertaken by the Locarno treaties, which were negotiated by a Conservative Government; supports the World Court; favors disarmament movement provided it is secured by international agreement; supports principle of naval parity with the United States, but lays stress on need of guaranteeing imperial defenses, communications, and trade routes; opposes British evacuation of Egypt; on war debts stands back of principle of the Balfour Note. *Imperial policy* now heads the Conservative program. Advocates closer Empire cooperation by means of the extension to the utmost limits of imperial preference through tariffs or other measures agreed upon after consultation with the Dominions; recommends gradual extension of self-government in India with

adequate safeguards, and development of dependencies in Africa and mandated territories; stands for maintenance of security of Suez Canal by garrison in Egypt and opposes relinquishment of the Sudan to Egyptian rule. In *domestic policy*, favors strict economy in national expenditure; the reduction of taxation; the protection of industries by means of a tariff; assistance to agriculture by guaranteeing a fixed price for home grown wheat, and the compulsory use of a fixed quota of British flour milled for bread purposes, the prevention of the dumping of foreign oats, fruit, and vegetables; better marketing and production with restriction of imports, secure market and better prices for the home producer, and safeguards for the consumer; extension of agricultural credits and regularization of employment and wages of farm workers, in acquisition of small holdings; coöperation between organizations of employers and laborers; improvement of housing conditions; slum clearance and new methods of construction to relieve shortage; old age, orphans', widows' pensions, health and unemployment insurance; reform of House of Lords.

Leaders: Stanley Baldwin (Parliamentary Leader, Lord President of the Council), Neville Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Sir Austen Chamberlain, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (Secretary for the Colonies), the Marquess of Salisbury, Viscount Hailsham (Secretary for War), Lord Stonehaven (Chairman of Party Organization), Capt. H. D. R. Margesson (Chief Government Whip), the Earl of Derby, Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir John Gilmour (Home Secretary), Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary for India), the Marquess of Londonderry (Secretary of Air), Sir E. Hilton Young (Minister of Health), Walter E. Elliot (Minister of Agriculture), Oliver Stanley (Minister of Labor), Viscount Halifax (President of the Board of Education), Earl Peel, W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore (First Commissioner of Works), Winston Churchill, Sir Robert Horne, Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Page-Croft.

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party; now in opposition. Aims at a state of society in which individuals shall have freedom of action and opportunity of development, up to the point of not interfering with others; in conflict with Conservatives for reforms in the existing order and with Labor in its effort to establish a socialistic state; represents constituencies of all classes. In *foreign policy*, supports the League of Nations as the pivot of foreign relations, favors extension of organized international coöperation, progressive disarmament, the Locarno treaties and Washington naval agreements, and continuance of relations with Soviet Russia. In *imperial policy*, advocates improved communications, development of resources and aid to emigration, but leaving Dominions complete local autonomy; favors extension of self-government in India; opposed to Ottawa agreements. In *domestic policy*, maintains adherence to the principle of free trade on economic grounds and in the interest of world peace and opposes "Empire preference" as producing friction and increasing the cost of commodities; favors direct taxation, state acquisition of all mineral rights and their administration by a government commission, reforestation and land reclamation, aid to coöperative movements, better agricultural credits and aid in acquiring land, taxation of land values to relieve burdens on improvements and encourage enterprise, social insurance against unemployment and use of unemployed in public construction work, state aid in acquiring homes, legislation against monopolies, encouragement of joint management in industries and Joint Industrial Councils, reforms in working conditions, local option to control sale of liquor, equal rights for women, individual franchise and abolition of plural voting, proportional representation or (in some cases) the alternative vote, improved schools, increase in number of secondary school teachers, and reform of rural education.

Leaders: Sir Herbert Samuel (Parliamentary Leader, formerly Home Secretary), Ramsay Muir (President of the National Liberal Federation), the Marquess of Reading, the Marquess of Lothian, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Vivian Philipps, J. A. Spender, Sir Francis Acland, Isaac Foot and Seeborn Rowntree.

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY: Originally composed of a group of Liberal Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of party views. Has 35 members of House of Commons of whom 3 are members of the Cabinet and 6 are junior ministers. Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel had gone into opposition.

Leaders: Sir John Simon (Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Viscount Wimborne (Chairman of Party), Walter Runciman (President of the Board of Trade), L. Hore-Belisha (Minister of Transport), James Blindell (Chief Whip), E. L. Burgin (Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade), Ernest Brown (Minister of Mines) and G. H. Shakespeare (Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Health).

INDEPENDENT LIBERALS: Uncompromisingly opposed to the present National Government.

Leader: David Lloyd George.

LABOR PARTY: Opposed to the present National Government. Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labor parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labor candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labor Party. Strength is mainly in industrial constituencies. In *foreign policy*, advocates "taking risks for peace" through political accords and the support of peace agencies, such as the Kellogg Pact and the League of Nations; would remove the British reservations to the Kellogg Pact; stands for the complete renunciation of the right of private war and private blockade; the full acceptance of "the new doctrine of Freedom of the Seas," *i.e.*, that the high seas should be closed only by international covenants; loyal coöperation in the League's sanctions against a state which resorts to war in breach of its Covenant; all-in arbitration with reservations as to Empire quarrels, pooled security, and disarmament to the level strictly required for the maintenance of order; promotion of international economic coöperation, as recommended by the International Economic Conference of 1927 (especially in regard to tariff rates and raw materials); establishment of the fullest possible publicity with regard to international relations and policy, and the submission of all international engagements to the House of Commons. In *imperial policy*, favors self-government for India which would have the status of a self-governing Dominion; safeguards for native peoples in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labor and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education; the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; the establishment of machinery for the advice and supervision of intend-

ing emigrants. In *domestic policy*, advocates as ultimate policy national ownership, control, and development of chief industries and services, with compensation, and a limited program of immediate nationalization (e.g., land, mines, transport, power, banks, life insurance); establishment of a National Economic Committee to advise the Government, and of a National Development and Employment Board to prepare schemes for the development of national resources; protection against profiteering; creation of a democratic system of education, adequately financed, free from class distinction, and organized as a continuous whole from the nursery school to the university; opposes protective tariffs and taxes on necessities, favors increased taxation on unearned income; housing reforms and state aid in new construction; nationalization of banking and credit; credit facilities, stabilization of prices, and collective marketing for agriculture; National Commodity Boards for purchasing, distributing, and transporting imports of wheat and meat; national land valuation, urban land value taxation, adequate unemployment pay, extension of national health insurance, state service for maternity and child welfare, improved provision for aged, blind, and widows, abolition of plural voting, and full publicity with regard to party funds.

Leaders: George Lansbury (Leader), Clement R. Attlee (Deputy Leader), Arthur Henderson (formerly Secretary for Foreign Affairs), J. R. Clynes, Lord Parmoor, Lord Passfield (formerly Sidney Webb, M.P.), Lord Ponsonby, W. Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander, Margaret Bondfield, Herbert Morrison, Christopher Addison, Arthur Greenwood, W. Adamson, H. B. Lees-Smith, Hugh Dalton, Susan Lawrence, J. S. Middleton (Secretary of Party), Sir Stafford Cripps, G. D. H. Cole and Harold Laski. The last three named head the "Cripps group" created as a result of the formation of the Socialist League which favors more strenuous application of socialism than Labor Party is prepared to adopt.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY: A small group advocating the use of more direct and definite action to ensure "Socialism in our time"; did not run under auspices of Labor Party in the 1931 election, and is now definitely opposed to the official Labor Party.

Leaders: James Maxton, A. Fenner Brockway, J. McGovern and A. Buchanan.

NATIONAL LABOR: The National Labor group was originally formed of those Labor Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government. Its policy is to strengthen the Government and to ensure that it receives the support of Labor views and traditions, to ensure that Labor ideals play their part in the councils of the Government and of Parliament; to maintain evolutionary democracy in politics and economics.

Leaders: Ramsay MacDonald (Prime Minister), Earl de la Warr (Chairman of group), Sir George M. Gillett (Chairman of Executive Committee of group), William A. Spofforth (Secretary of group), Viscount Sankey (Lord Chancellor), J. H. Thomas (Secretary for Dominion Affairs) and Lord Allen of Hurtwood.

The Communist Party ran candidates in the 1931 election without success.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Express	Independent; Conservative; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) G. Gilliat and A. Christiansen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Daily Herald	Labor.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trades Union Congress (<i>Props.</i>) W. H. Stevenson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail	Independent; Conservative.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. L. Warden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph	Conservative; National Government.	Lord Camrose, Sir James Gomer Berry, Sir Edward Iliffe (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Worker	Communist.	British section of the 3d Internationale (<i>Pub.</i>)
Evening News	Independent; Conservative tendency.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Standard	Independent; Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) P. Cudlipp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) O. R. Hobson (<i>Ed.</i>) D. S. T. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	Syndicate headed by Sir Percy Bates (<i>Chairman</i>) H. A. Gwynne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morning Post	Conservative; (Right Wing).	News and Westminster, Ltd. (Cadbury interests) and United Newspapers, Ltd. (Inveresk interests) (<i>Props.</i>) Aylmer Vallance (<i>Ed.</i>)
News Chronicle	Liberal; Samuelite.	Cadbury interests (Quaker) (<i>Props.</i>) E. Chattaway (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening)	Liberal; Samuelite.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Geoffrey Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports any Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	E. W. Record (<i>Ed.</i>)
Birmingham Post (Birmingham)	Unionist.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford)	Liberal.	J. A. Sandbrook (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Mail (Cardiff)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper, Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Arthur H. Mann (<i>Ed.</i>) John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) E. Tabbult (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Post and Mercury (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	
Daily Dispatch (Manchester)	Conservative.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Manchester Guardian . . . (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	W. P. Crozier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Journal North Star & Courant (Newcastle)	Conservative.	F. T. Souden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Morning News . . . (Plymouth)	Independent.	James L. Palmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Daily Telegraph . . . (Sheffield)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) John Oakley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Independent . . . (Sheffield)	Liberal.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) F. K. Gardiner (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) John Moffat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Unionist.	
Aberdeen Press and Journal . . . (Aberdeen)	Unionist.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. Veitch (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>)
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Unionist.	George A. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Record and Glasgow Evening News (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) D. R. Anderson (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative; moderate.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Sir Robert Bruce (<i>Ed.</i>) James Henderson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) W. H. McKee (<i>Ed.</i>) P. M. Adams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Belfast News Letter (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	
Northern Whig and Belfast Post (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	
Economist (weekly)	Independent, moderately Liberal; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure editorial independence. Sir Walter T. Layton (<i>Ed.</i>) H. Lockett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	
Near East & India (weekly) . . .	Devoted to British interests in the Near and Middle East.	H. T. Montague Bell (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Statesman & Nation (weekly)	Independent; radical, with Labor tendency.	Kingsley Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. L. Garvin (<i>Ed.</i>) S. R. Elliott (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reynolds (weekly)	Coöperative.	
Saturday Review (weekly) . . .	Imperialist; supported by Lady Houston.	H. Warner Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (weekly)	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	H. Wilson Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly) . . .	Independent; Imperialist.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. McWhirter (<i>Ed.</i>) Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>) Isidore Ostrer (<i>Prop.</i>) Mark Goulden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Express (weekly) . . .	Independent; Conservative.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Hadley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Referee (weekly)	Independent.	
Sunday Times (weekly) . . .	Independent; Conservative tendency; influential.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Times Weekly Edition . . .	Independent; Conservative.	J. E. McInnes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of International News (semi-monthly)	Independent; international affairs.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh Latimer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Review . . . (monthly)	Liberal.	Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>)
English Review (monthly) . .	Conservative.	Douglas Jerrold (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortnightly Review . . . (monthly)	Independent.	Frederick Hammond (<i>Ed.</i>)
National Review (monthly) .	Conservative.	
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	C. R. S. Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Empire (monthly) . .	Imperial.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward Salmon (<i>Ed.</i>)
International Affairs . . . (bi-monthly)	Independent; international relations.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economic Journal . . . (quarterly)	Economic.	Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>) J. M. Keynes and D. H. Magregor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Political Quarterly. . . .	Progressive.	W. A. Robson and Leonard Woolf (<i>Eds.</i>)
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	John Dove (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd. . .	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>) Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Central News, Ltd. . . .	Independent.	E. H. Herbert (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. F. Church (<i>News Ed.</i>)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	Wilfred King (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Philip E. Burn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	H. C. Robbins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) H. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reuters, Ltd.	International, affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-D. N. B. group.	Sir Roderick Jones (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Bernard Rickatson-Hatt (<i>Ed.</i>)

GREECE

Capital: Athens

Area: 50,257 square miles

Population: 6,483,000 (1931 estimate)

President

ALEXANDER ZAIMIS

Elected by Parliament to succeed Admiral Koundouriotis, resigned, on December 14, 1929. Reëlected in October, 1934.

Took oath December 14, 1934, for four year term

Cabinet

Popular

Appointed March 10, 1933

Premier

PANAGIOTIS TSALDARIS (Popular)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER *

(Yeroussia)

Election of March 5, 1933

Speaker: STYLIANOS GONATAS (Liberal)

Parties	Representation
Liberal	60
Popular	24
Progressive Liberal	3
Agrarians	2
Other Parties	13
Independent	18
Total	120

*The present constitution reëstablishing the Upper Chamber provides that the membership shall be made up as follows: elected by direct universal suffrage—92; elected by Chambers of Commerce, Labor Unions, Agricultural Associations, etc.—18; elected jointly by Senate and Vouli—10.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Vouli)

Election of March 5, 1933 (for four years)

Speaker: CH. VOSIKIS (Popular)

Parties	Representation
Popular (Tsaldaris)	113
National Radical	11
Free Opinionists	6
Agrarians	2
Hadjikyriakos Party	2
Conservative	2
Independent	3

Total coöperating with the
Popular Party 139

Liberal	78
Papanastassiou Party	13
Progressive Liberals	9
Agrarians (Mylonas Party)	5
Sofianopoulos Party	4

Total coöperating with Lib-
erals, called "National
Union" 109

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There is little essential difference in the programs of the various political parties in Greece. They still largely represent the opinions of their leaders. Politically, the parties can be divided into republican and anti-republican. In the August, 1928, election the republicans won a sweeping victory; but in

the election of March 5, 1933, they lost their majority. Following the election, M. Tsaldaris, the Popular leader, formed a government. The Popular Party has recognized the Republic. Its program includes the cultivation of good relations with all countries and especially with neighboring nations; balancing of the budget and reduction of government expenses to a minimum; and assistance to agricultural producers.

M. Tsaldaris is assisted by G. Chloros (Minister of Interior), George Condylis (Minister of War), Demetrius Maximos (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Hadjikyriakos (Minister of Marine), P. Decazos (Minister of Agriculture), Spyros Taliadourous (Minister of Justice), Michael Kirkos (Minister of Hygiene), G. Pezmajoglou (Minister of Finance), St. Stephanopoulos (Minister of National Economy). Mr. Tsaldaris is also Minister of Aviation.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	Republican; Anti-Venizelist.	N. Voutsinas (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Anerartetos (morning)	Socialist, independent.	D. Pournaras (<i>Ed.</i>)
Athinaica Nea	Republican; Venizelist.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Republican, liberal; leading paper; Venizelist.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheros Anthropos	Republican; Anti-Venizelist.	C. Athanatos (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Esperini (evening)	Popular Royalist.	A. Yannaros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethniki Simaia (morning)	Republican, National Socialist.	Th. G. Papamanolis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	Conservative, republican; Venizelist.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hellenicon Mellon	Governmental.	Efstratiou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hemeresios Kirix	Republican; Venizelist.	John Passas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	Republican; leading afternoon paper.	A. and K. Kyrrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	Popular Royalist.	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kratos (morning)	Nationalistic.	Editorial Board.
Messenger d'Athènes	Semi-official organ of Foreign Office. In French.	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neos Cosmos	Venizelist.	A. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patris	Republican; Venizelist.	Sp. Simos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Proia	Conservative; probably next to <i>Eleftheron Vima</i> in influence; royalist tendencies.	K. Politis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Typos	Governmental; conservative.	St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	Popular Royalist.	N. Kraniotakis (<i>Ed.</i>)
		D. Aravantinos (<i>Prop.</i>)
		C. D. Frangopoulos and E. Tsellepis (<i>Eds.</i>)
		P. Levantis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Makedonia	Liberal, Venizelist.	N. Sifacas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Salonica)		
Phos	Royalist.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Salonica)		
Economikos Tachydromos	Economic and financial.	M. Ailianos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		A. I. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Economologos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	D. Pelrakakos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ergassia (weekly)	Liberal.	
New Political Review	Political.	
(monthly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	Semi-official.	B. Vekiarelis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Hellenic Press Association	Independent.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 42,367 square miles
Population: 2,004,900 (1920 census)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal-Progressive)
Assumed office February 14, 1931

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Legislativa Nacional)

Acting President: Lic. Luis F. Mendizabal (Liberal Progressive)
Number of members 69

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberals, but at present the predominant party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States and closer union of Central American States. In *domestic policy*, favors more frequent changes in official personnel; advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds and their expenditure on public improvements; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Lic. Manuel Franco and Mariano Trabanino.

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, strongly militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reelection.

Leaders: Dr. José Maria Reyna Andrade (formerly Provisional President, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), Carlos O. Zachrisson, Lic. Adrian Recinos, Lic. Abraham Cabrera and Lic. Bernardo Alvarado T.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries. Non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church.

Leaders: Manuel Cobos Batres, Federico Castaneda Godoy and Emilio Escamilla.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América	Official gazette, founded 1880.	Government organ.
Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova and David Vela (<i>Eds.</i>)
Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progressive.	Carlos Enrique Larraondo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuestro Diario	Independent.	Federico Hernandez de León and Carlos Bauer Avilés (<i>Eds.</i>)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area: 10,204 square miles
Population: 2,650,000 (1933 estimate)

President

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term

Cabinet

Nationalist Conservative

Appointed May 15, 1934

PARLIAMENT

(Corps législatif)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Election of April 2, 1934 (for six years)

President: FOUCHARD MARTINEAU

Number of members 20

LOWER CHAMBER

Chambre des Députés

Election of April 2, 1934 (for four years)

President: ED. PIERRE-LOUIS

Number of members 36

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The present Congress, as with others, has been divided along conservative, or pro-Government, and radical, or anti-Government lines. No clearly defined parties or programs exist, although a "Democratic" party was recently organized by Luc Dorsinville. It has no representation in Parliament.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Haiti-Journal	Pro-Government.	Charles Moravia (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Action National	Pro-Government.	Julio J. P. Audain (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Matin	Conservative; anti-Government tendencies.	Clément Magloire (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste	Pro-Government.	Ernest G. Chauvet (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Elan	Official organ of Catholic Church in Haiti.	Louis Dorsinville (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Garde	Pro-Government.	L. P. Theard (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aux Cayes)		
Les Annales Capoises	Pro-Government.	Carmilus Bissainthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cap Hatien)		
L'Autre Cloche (weekly)	Conservative.	Thos. A. Vilmenay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Temps (bi-weekly)	Conservative; pro-Government.	Charles Moravia (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa
Area: 44,275 square miles
Population: about 859,761 (census of 1930)

President

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)
Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933, for
four-year term

Cabinet

Nationalist
Appointed February 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

Election of October 28, 1934 (four-year term, renewed by halves every two years)

President: ANTONIO C. RIVERA (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	53
Liberal	4
Independent	2
	—
Total.	59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members.

Leaders: Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Julio Lozano (Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. Miguel Paz Baraona (Minister at Washington, formerly President of the Republic), Dr. J. M. Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martínez Funes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Venancio Callejas (formerly President of Congress), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Minister of Development, Agriculture and Labor), Dr. Antonio Rivera (President of Congress), Don Luis Bográn (formerly Minister to the United States), Gen. Saturnino Medal (Minister to Costa Rica), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of Government), Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War) and Dr. Antonio Bermúdez (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

LIBERAL PARTY ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition. Neither party in Honduras has a well defined program.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Ing. Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Maza Cáliz (formerly President of Parliament), Dr. Salvador Cor-

leto (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rafael Medina Raudales (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. Angel Zúñiga Huete (Candidate for President), Dr. Jacinto A. Meza, Salomon Bueso and Ing. Abraham Bueso.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ciudadano	Liberal.	Tiburcio Guerrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cronista	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Epoca	Nationalist.	Fernando Zepeda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Renacimiento (monthly)	Political and economic.	Mario Ribas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Norte (La Ceiba)	Independent; Liberal.	Juan Fernández V. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Commercial (San Pedro Sula)	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras (<i>Prop.</i>)
Norte (San Pedro Sula)	Liberal.	Joaquín Bonilla (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Mario Ribas (<i>Pres.</i>)
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HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest

Area: 35,875 square miles

Population: 8,840,527 (1933 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS DE HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

(Was Vice-Admiral commanding former Austro-Hungarian navy)

Cabinet

National Union Party

Appointed October 1, 1932

Premier

JULIUS GÖMBÖS (National Union Party)

Assumed office October 1, 1932

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

*Constituted January, 1927 (for ten years,
to be modified after five years)*

Speaker: BARON JULIUS WLASSICS

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of groups appointed and elected as follows: elected by counties and cities, 76; appointed by the Regent, 45; elected by families with hereditary rights, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, 36; church dignitaries, 32; members by virtue of public office or rank, 10; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 4; Vacancies, 11; total, 252.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

Election of June, 1931 (for five years)

Speaker: DR. LÁSZLÓ ALMÁSSY (National Union Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Union	149
Christian Social Economic . . .	27
Independent Small Farmers . . .	22
Social Democratic	14
Liberal Opposition	4
Democrats	3
Christian Opposition	2
Radical Nationalist	1
Christian National Opposition . .	1
National Socialist	1
Hungarian National Socialist . .	1
Hungarian Populist	1
Non-partisan	19
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Successor of United Party; comprises small land-owners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Parties; represents interests of estate owners, farmers, and some of Catholic and Protestant clergy and well-to-do peasants. Has favored restoration of Hapsburg dynasty,

but supports existing form of government, is now officially uncommitted on the question of the person of the king and has announced its policy to be postponement of the monarchical question; supported execution of reconstruction plan under League of Nations; brought about the reestablishment of Upper Chamber of Parliament, giving representation of 38 seats to the aristocracy; introduced secret ballot in larger towns, and states that it favors gradual extension to country districts, where public ballot is still the rule except in the elections for Municipal Councils; favors agrarian and social reforms, aid to farmers' cooperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education, and consolidation of the country on conservative lines. On assuming office Premier Gömbös announced that his government would seek by all peaceful means the revision of the Treaty of Trianon.

Leaders: Julius Gömbös (Premier, and Minister of War), Count Bethlen (formerly Premier), Koloman Kánya (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Franz Keresztes-Fischer (Minister of Interior), Béla Imrédy (Minister of Finance), Prof. Valentin Hóman (Minister of Education), Andreas Lázár (Minister of Justice), Tihamér Fabinyi (Minister of Trade), Nicholas Kállay (Minister of Agriculture), John Mayer (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Paul Pesthy (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. Tibor Zsitvay (formerly Minister of Justice) and Dr. László Almásy (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ECONOMIC PARTY: Sometimes called "Zichy Party"; has a general program similar to National Union Party, but shows pro-Hapsburg tendencies; Catholic clerical with legitimist leanings; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party, formerly known as the "Wolff Party," and the Christian Social Party.

Leaders: Charles Wolff, Count John Zichy, Dr. Alexander Ernszt (formerly Minister of Education and Social Welfare) and Charles Huszár (formerly Premier).

INDEPENDENT SMALL FARMERS PARTY: Represents middle class and small landowners made up to a large extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the Károlyi government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy and simplification of administration. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy.

Leader: Tibor Eckhardt.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and cooperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialistic program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory foreign policy and compromise agreements with the neighboring "succession states."

Leaders: Charles Peyer, Stephen Farkas and James Weltner.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION: Represents mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.

Leaders: Dr. Charles Rassay and Dr. Ernest Brody.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. The group is not a formal party but contains the Hungarian Populist Party (Leader: Rev. Griger).

Leaders: Count Anthony Sigray and Margrave George Pallavicini.

HUNGARY

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Az Est	Liberal.	Dr. Emery Salusinszky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Hírlap	Pro-Government; semi-official.	George Ottlik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti-Kurír	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Ujság	Liberal.	Sigmund Lányi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Függetlenség	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Koloman Hubay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Ujság	Independent; pro-Government; popular.	Dezső Apor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Hírlap	Independent; radical.	Rudolph Roóz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Liberal; same publishing concern as <i>Az Est</i> and <i>Pesti Napló</i> .	Lajos Zilahy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarság	Opposition; Christian conservative.	Alexander Pethő (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Ujság	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes and small traders in Budapest.	John Esztergályos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt .	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Francis Bonitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Ujság	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Samuel Nagy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal. In German.	Joseph Vészi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hírlap	Liberal; independent.	Dr. D. Kiss (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Pesti Napló	Moderate opposition; liberal.	Otto Levay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Barázda (formerly Budapesti Ujság)	Pro-Government; organ of small farmers.	Alexander Mester (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Magyarság	Moderate opposition; anti-semitic.	Dr. Jos. Bárkányi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Nemzedék	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Robert Berkes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Dr. Béla Ágai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Figyelő	Pro-Government.	Barna Buday (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly) .	Scientific and economic.	Joseph Szörtsey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Közgazdasági Szemle (monthly) .	Economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Közgazdaság (weekly) .	Economic.	Dr. Farkas Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Szemle (monthly) .	Political, economic, and financial.	Lajos Tábori (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs; political, and economic.	Count Stephen Bethlen (<i>Pres.</i>)
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie (monthly) .	Political, economic, literary. In French.	Julius Szekfű (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Dr. Julius Pekár (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Georges Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda (Hungarian Telegraphic Agency)	Semi-official news agency.	Nicholas Kozma (<i>Pres.</i>)
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ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 108,870 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK
Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition
Appointed July 28, 1934

Premier

HERMANN JÓNASSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT (Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses: JÓN BALDVINSSON (Socialist)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Efri deild)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Nedri deild)

Election of June 24, 1934

Election of June 24, 1934

Speaker: EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive)

Speaker: JORUNDUR BRYNJOLFFSSON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	6	Nationalist	14
Progressive	6	Progressive	10
Socialist	3	Socialist	7
Farmers	1	Farmers	2
Total	16	Total	33

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the king. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Jón Thorláksson (formerly Premier), Magnús Gudmundsson (formerly Minister of Justice) and Ólafur Thors (M.P.).

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Hermann Jónasson (Premier), Eysteinn Jónsson (Minister of Finance) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.

Leaders: Hédinn Valdimarsson (M.P.), Jón Baldvinsson (Speaker of Parliament) and Haraldur Gudmundsson (Minister of Agriculture and Public Works).

FARMERS PARTY: Advocates general improvement in farming. Separated from the Progressive Party which is now allied with the Socialists.

Leaders: Tryggvi Thorhallsson (formerly Premier) and Thorsteinn Briem (M.P., formerly Minister of Education).

PRESS

All papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýdubladid	Socialist.	Finnbogi R. Valdimarsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Framsókn	Progressive.	Gisli Brynjolfsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nyja Dagbladid	Progressive.	Gisli Gudmundsson and Hallgrímur Jónasson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vísir	Nationalist.	Páll Steingrímsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heimdallur	Nationalist.	Sigurdur Kristjánsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(three times weekly)		
Isafold-Vördur (weekly)	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Tíminn (weekly)	Progressive.	Gisli Gudmundsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Verslunartíðindi (monthly)	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

INDIA

Winter Capital: New Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,808,679 square miles (British India — 1,096,171; Indian States — 712,508)

Population: 352,837,778 (British India — 271,526,933; Indian States — 81,310,845)
(1931 census)

Ruler

H. M. GEORGE V, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the Indian States and British India)

Born in 1865; became Emperor of India May 6, 1910

Viceroy and Governor-General

THE EARL OF WILLINGDON

Appointed December 19, 1930; assumed office April 18, 1931

Cabinet

The Viceroy's Council acts as a Cabinet. It consists of seven Executive Members holding the following portfolios: Army Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Home Department; Finance Department; Legislative Department (the Law Member); Commerce and Railways Department (the Commerce Member); Education, Health and Land Department; and Industries and Labor Department. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolio of the Foreign and Political Department. Appointments are non-political, being made by the Crown; three of the members must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

Premier

The functions of a premier are divided. The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the last Assembly these duties were discharged by the Commerce Member, Sir Joseph Bore.

PARLIAMENT* (Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Council of State)

Five-year term.

President: SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY
(Nominated by Viceroy)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Elected	33
Nominated	26
(Officials — 15, others — 11)	
Vacancy	1
	—
Total	60

LOWER CHAMBER

(Legislative Assembly)

Three-year term.

President: SIR R. K. SHANMUKHAM
CHETTY

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Elected	105†
Nominated	41
(Officials — 27, others — 14)	
	—
Total	146

* Proposals for a new constitution are at present under discussion.

† In the election of 1934 the Congress Party, the Malaviya Nationalists and smaller groups won 57 seats. The balance of power will be held by the Moslem League led by M. A. Jinnah.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The parties of India fall naturally into two main classes, those which co-operate in trying to work the present Constitution and generally support the Government, and those which do not.

CONGRESS PARTY: The party is opposed to the present Constitution. It questions the right of the British Parliament to determine further stages of advance, and desires to attain complete independence for India. It started the civil disobedience movement, which aimed at paralyzing the administration. In May, 1934, it abandoned civil disobedience, and formed the Congress Parliamentary Board to control the elections of Congress members to the Legislatures. Pandit Malaviya resigned and formed a separate "Nationalist" party to fight the award of separate electorates for the minority groups. The Congress Party is the best-organized political party in the country.

Leaders: M. K. Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, S. Satyamurthi, Dr. B. C. Roy (Bengal), Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru (United Provinces), Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Naidu and Dr. Alam.

MODERATE OR LIBERAL PARTY: Regards dyarchy (dual government) in the major provinces as unworkable, but does not support the Government. It desires to attain Swaraj or Home Rule as early as possible but only by constitutional means. Includes wealthy caste Hindus of Western India and United Provinces.

Leaders: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, M. R. Jayakar and C. Y. Chintamani.

INDEPENDENTS: A small group which has lost its importance by events at the Round Table Conference. Sometimes the independents support the government, sometimes they oppose it.

Leader: Sir Abdul Rahim.

MOSLEM CONFERENCE AND MOSLEM LEAGUE: These two organizations are largely communal and represent the majority of the Moslem population. While advocating political advance on constitutional lines they give general support to the Government.

Leaders: H. H. the Agha Khan, Sir Mahommed Yakub, the Nawab of Chatari and M. A. Jinnah.

EUROPEANS: The Europeans believe in steady, orderly progress on "sound lines." They have supported the government. Their party organization is the European Association with 34 branches and sub-branches throughout India.

Leaders: Sir Leslie Hudson (Legislative Assembly), J. S. Henderson (Council of State) and W. W. K. Page (President of the European Association).

NOMINATED: The nominated members have no definite program. They are nominated to secure the representation of particular interests. The officials naturally support the Government. Though the majority of the others support the Government, on certain questions some of them take up an independent line of their own and vote with one of the parties.

Leader: Sir Joseph Bhore (Leader of the House, Commerce Member of the Executive Council).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader (Allahabad)	Liberal; moderately nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. Y. Chintamani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress; one of political critics of Government in Western India.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. A. Brelki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News of India (Bombay)	British; evening edition of <i>Times of India</i> .	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. T. Sheppard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India; supported by official and commercial circles.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Journal (Bombay)	Congress; extreme.	S. Sadanand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advance (Calcutta)	Congress; faction of the late J. M. Sen Gupta; extreme.	B. N. Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Congress; extreme.	"A. B. P." Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Forward (Calcutta)	Congress; extreme.	T. Goswami (<i>Dir.</i>) P. K. Chakrabarti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star of India (Calcutta)	Pro-British; Indian owned and edited.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. George Franks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Conservative British opinion; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	Ray Knight & Bros. (<i>Props.</i>) W. A. Moore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist paper.	P. Joseph (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Gazette (Karachi)	British; chiefly concerned with commercial interests.	W. A. Myatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Liberal.	K. Puniah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)	British; conservative political and commercial paper.	E. H. Hardy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Times (Lahore)	Muslim; moderate.	Abdul Hamid Khan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	An advanced Nationalist paper.	Kali Nath Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Constitutional paper formerly in British hands; management transferred to Indian group in 1932.	The Pioneer and Civil and Military Gazette, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Desmond Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Independent Indian daily; published in English; Nationalist but not irresponsible.	K. Srinivasan (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Justice (Madras)	Liberal; organ of Justice Party.	The South Indian People's Association, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) T. A. V. Nathan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Madras Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion.	A. H. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swarajya (Madras)	An advocate of Swaraj; extremist.	G. V. Kirupanidhi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Daily News (Rangoon)	Moderate nationalist; advocates Indian interests in Burma.	H. A. Hamid (<i>Prop.</i>) Y. D. Motala (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Gazette (Rangoon)	British; conservative.	H. Smiles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Times (Rangoon)	British; conservative.	M. Williams (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (monthly). (Allahabad)	Established in 1899; political; general circulation.	S. Sinha (<i>Prop.</i>) Prakash Narain Sapru (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capital (Calcutta) (weekly)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Modern Review (Calcutta) (monthly)	Nationalist; illustrated; long-established influential review with large circulation.	Ramanand Chatterjee (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Indian Review (Madras) (monthly)	Moderate nationalist; wide circulation.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Ed.</i>)
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS		
Associated Press of India . . (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press of India (Bombay)	Congress.	S. Sadanand (<i>Rep.</i>)

IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad

Area: 177,148 square miles

Population: 3,500,000 (1934 estimate)

Ruler

KING GHAZI I

Born in 1912; ascended throne September 8, 1933

Cabinet

Appointed August 27, 1934

Premier

ALI JEWDET BEG

PARLIAMENT

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1924. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary, monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate of 20 members, nominated by the King, and an elected Chamber of 88 deputies.

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was recognized as an independent kingdom by the treaty with Great Britain of October 10, 1922. Great Britain assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 30, 1930, between Great Britain and Iraq the mandate was abolished and Iraq admitted as a sovereign state to membership in the League of Nations on October 3, 1932.

PARTY PROGRAMS

Elections to Parliament were held in November, 1934, but no definite parties with stable organizations exist. Generally a Progressive Party led by Jaafar Pasha and Nuri Pasha as Said, and a Nationalist Party led by Yasin Pasha el Hashimi are alternating as the Government and Opposition. Both groups are strongly nationalistic and pan-Arab. Their common program is the strengthening of the military forces by conscription, the creation of an airfleet, the encouragement of industrialization, improvement of agriculture and settlement of nomads. The Progressive Party under the leadership of the late King Faisal was inclined to coöperation with Great Britain in the attainment of this program.

IRISH FREE STATE

(SAORSTAT EIREANN)

Capital: Dublin
 Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)
 Population: 3,014,000 (1934 estimate)

Governor-General

DONAL BUCKLEY
 Appointed November 25, 1932

Executive Council

Appointed February 8, 1933

President

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)
 Elected by Lower Chamber on March 9, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER *

(Seanad Eireann)

Election of December, 1934 (nine-year term; renewed by one-third every three years)

Chairman: T. W. WESTROPP BENNETT (Cumann na nGaedheal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Cumann na nGaedheal	21
Fianna Fáil	19
Labor	7
Farmers	4
Independents	9
Total	60

* Intended to be a non-partisan body.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Dáil Eireann)

As of December, 1934 (five-year term; last general election January, 1933)

Speaker:† FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fianna Fáil	76
United Ireland Party (Cumann na nGaedheal—48, Centre—11, Independents—9)	67
Labor	8
The Speaker (Fianna Fáil)	1
Vacancy	1

Total 153

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL PARTY: Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the Irish Free State; the revision of financial relations with Great Britain, so as to free the Irish Free State of payments hitherto made; the ultimate reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic in friendly relations with Great Britain.

Leaders: Eamon de Valera (President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs), Seán T. O'Kelly (Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Local Government and Public Health), P. J. Rutledge (Minister of Justice), Gerald Boland (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs) and Oscar Traynor (Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Party).

CUMANN NA nGAEDHEAL PARTY: Accepts membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the Free State as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational, and civic progress; tariff protection of Irish industries; development of resources, such as the Shannon River electric power plants and beet sugar industry; promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland. In the fall of 1933 a union was effected between the Cumann na nGaedheal, the Centre Parties and some independents by the organization of the United Ireland Party under the leadership of Gen. Eoin O'Duffy (formerly National Director of the National Guard). In September, 1934, Gen. O'Duffy resigned as President of the Party. Leadership is being exercised by the four Vice-Presidents: Mr. William T. Cosgrave, Mr. Frank MacDermot, Mr. James Dillon and Commandant Edward Cronin.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave (formerly President of the Executive Council), John M. O'Sullivan (formerly Minister for Education), Michael Tierney, James Dolan and Liam Burke (Secretary of Party).

CENTRE PARTY: Represents a section of agrarian interests. Now affiliated with United Ireland Party.

Leaders: F. MacDermot and James Dillon.

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: William Norton.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunicardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	James W. Whitehead (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	J. Quilty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	R. Maire Smyllie (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press	Supports Fianna Fáil.	Frank Gallagher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cork Examiner. . . . (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Geo. and Jas. Crosby (<i>Props.</i>)
An Phoblacht (weekly) . .	Organ of Irish Republican army.	Frank Ryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Farmer (weekly). . .	Organ of Farmers' Union and Farmers' Party.	C. S. McLaughlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Ireland (weekly) . .	Political; organ of Cumann na nGaedheal.	Star Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S. J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,710 square miles

Population: 42,247,000 (1932 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMANUEL III

Born in 1869; ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Reorganized November 6, 1933

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Corporations, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister of Aviation, Commander-General of the Fascist Militia and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime". The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations between Church and State, international agreements involving territorial changes. It designates the deputies for the Lower Chamber. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (2) *Functional Members*. The following are members because of their functions in other offices, for the entire period of such functions: the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary and two Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; and the two Presidents of the National Confederations of the Association of Employers and the Union of Employees in Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated by a decree of the Head of the Government from among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." They may be reappointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The number of Extraordinary Members is not fixed. In category two only the President of the Chamber of Deputies is designated by the assembly; the others are appointed to their offices by the Head of the Government.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senato)

Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Head of the Government. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited, but generally there are between 350 and 400. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the most extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What hidden opposition exists in the intellectual field is headed by one or two Senators who sometimes utter some prudent criticism.

LOWER CHAMBER (Camera dei Deputati)

Party	Representation
Fascist	400

Under the electoral law the Fascist Grand Council draws up a list of 400 candidates, taking into account nominations from the recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations of employers, employees, professional classes, scientific, charitable, and other institutions designated by the Government. The list is voted upon by citizens twenty-one years of age or over, and also by citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who are married and have children — providing they fulfill one of several specified conditions, among which are payment of an annual contribution to a trade organization, payment of a certain amount in taxes, receipt of an income, salary, pension, or other permanent payment from the state, provinces, or municipalities, and membership in the clergy of the Roman Catholic or another recognized church. Votes are to be registered by "Yes" and "No" as to approval of the list drawn up by the Grand Council. In case of disapproval, the Court of Appeal at Rome is to order a new election with competing lists, which may be nominated by recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations with 5,000 regularly enrolled members.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: The functions of the Fascist party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The Party declares that the Fasci are a civil militia at the orders of the Duce at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. It declares that it supports the monarchy (although the law of December 9, 1928 admits the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is the necessity to establish a new order for the succession to the throne); favors a strongly centralized local state government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal; free labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by various national confederations strictly supervised by the government. In *foreign policy*

the Party is nationalistic, expansionist, and skeptical of the present form of the League of Nations. The Party is directed by the Secretary, appointed by royal decree, and the Provincial Federal Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

Secretary: Achille Starace.

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communique stated that the Liberal Party is not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also falls under the ban as it is not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities. Most of the liberal, republican, and socialist leaders, as well as the present Secretary and leader of the *Partito Popolare* (Christian Democratic Party), are now living abroad.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or seized and forcibly transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro Fascista	Gherardo Casini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero	F. Malgeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (noon edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i>)	
Popolo di Roma	Paolo de Cristofaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Roberto Forges-Davanzati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Raffaele Gorrjoux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia	A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)	
Resto del Carlino	G. B. Sangiorgi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)	
Regime Fascista	Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Cremona)	
Nazione (Florence)	M. Maffiii (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro	Giuseppe Canepa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Genoa)	
Corriere della Sera	Crespi Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
(Milan)	Aldo Borelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia	Founded by Benito Mussolini
(Milan)	Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mattino	Vico Pellizzari (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Naples)	
Popolo di Trieste	Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Trieste)	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)		E. Amicucci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stampa (Turin)		Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Signoretti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	Alberto de Marinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuova Antologia (semi-monthly)	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bibliografia Fascista (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economia	Economic and Sociological.	L. Livi, E. Casalini, G. Anas, V. Fresco (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Prop.</i>) Signora Margherita Sarfatti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana (Milan) (weekly)		Calogero Tumminelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oltremare (monthly)	Colonial politics.	Guido Cortese (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political and international.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political, economic, artistic, and literary.	Tommaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Riforma Sociale (bi-monthly)	Political and financial.	Luigi Einaudi (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Roma	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,644 square miles (including possessions)

Population (including Korea and other possessions): 92,002,846 (1933 estimate)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed July 8, 1934

Premier

ADMIRAL KEISUKE OKADA

PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Kizokuin)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Shuugiin)

Members for life — 184; balance elected from and by special groups for seven years

Election of February 20, 1932 (for four years)

President: PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE
(Kayokai)

Speaker: KUNIMATSU HAMADA (Seiyukai)

<i>Groups*</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Kenkyukai	†150
Koseikai	68
Koyu Kurabu	40
Dowakai	33
Kayokai	37
Doseikai	25
Non-partisans (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peerage)	32
Members of the Imperial Family	18

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Seiyukai	†289
Minseito	119
National League	32
Non-partisan	5
Proletarian (Labor) (Shakai Tai-shu — 3, State Socialist — 1)	4
Vacant	17
Total	466

Total 403

* Strictly speaking, the Upper Chamber is not divided into political parties analogous to the Lower Chamber. There are, however, officially recognized groups as listed above.

† The number of members classified by political groups (for Upper Chamber) and political parties (for Lower House) is that on the closing day of the last session (65th session ended on March 25 1934) of the Parliament.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Until recently the right to vote was created by the payment of a direct tax to the Imperial Government. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the interests of the voters. The Election Law as it was amended in 1925 removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 taxpayers to over 13,000,000 persons.

Owing to their representation some differentiation is discernible in the aims of the principal parties:

RIKKEN SEIYUKAI: This party now commands an absolute majority in the Lower Chamber. The party was in control of the Government from December 13, 1931, to May 26, 1932, when it relinquished power because of the assassination of its leader and the then Premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai, by a group of naval officers and military cadets. Owing to the political crisis which resulted, a super-party Cabinet was installed. As it represents to a great degree the interests of the landowners, the Seiyukai advocates the construction of railways, which are Government-owned, roads, irrigation works etc., to enhance the value of property and promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the rural districts. It is now advocating thorough-going relief of the agriculturists and devalorization of the yen, a "Five Year Plan" for industry, general reorganization of administrative system and reduction in national and local taxes. In *foreign affairs* it advocates a "positive policy," stresses the importance of commercial expansion in China and the development by Japanese of Manchuria and Mongolia, and is inclined to support the Japanese military adventures on the mainland of Asia. The late Kaku Mori, one of its leaders, has spoken strongly in favor of the "Back to Asia" movement. The Seiyukai party is strongly opposed to the Okada Government.

Leaders: Kisaburo Suzuki (President of the party and formerly Minister of Justice and Minister of Home Affairs), Jotaro Yamamoto (formerly President of the South Manchuria Railway), Korekiyo Takahashi (formerly Premier and President of the party), Fusanosuke Kuhara (formerly Minister of Communications), Keisuke Mochizuki (formerly Minister of Communications), Kunisuke Okazaki (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Teijiro Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Chuzo Mitsuchi (formerly Minister of Railways), Ichiro Hatoyama (formerly Minister of Education), Kiyoshi Akita (Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Yonezo Mayeda (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Kazue Shoda (formerly Minister of Finance), Rentaro Mizuno (formerly Minister of Home Affairs) and Kenkichi Yoshizawa (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

RIKKEN MINSEITO: The Minseito is the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the former Kenseikai and the Seiyu Honto, which was composed of certain disaffected elements in the Seiyukai. For two years prior to 1932, the Minseito commanded an absolute majority in the Lower Chamber of the Diet, but in the general elections of February 20, 1932, the Seiyukai obtained an absolute majority, the Minseito falling to second place. Later the Minseito lost more seats by the desertion of Mr. Adachi and his followers. The Minseito advocates the gold standard, economy of national and local expenditure, national economic planning and relief for agriculture and the fishing industry. In *foreign affairs* it advocates peace and conciliation, but as regards Manchurian and Mongolian questions, their fundamental and positive settlement; favors an economical and scientific system of national defence. The Minseito Party has supported the Okada Government.

Leaders: Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto (adviser of party, formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Ryuzo Tanaka (formerly Minister of Education), Chuji Machida (Minister of Commerce), Yukio Sakurachi (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Takukichi Kawasaki (formerly Director of Legislation Board), Matajiro Koizumi (formerly Minister of Communications), Ryutaro Nagai (formerly Minister of Overseas Affairs) and Keikichi Tanomogi (Member of Parliament).

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Kokumin Domei): A new party of Fascist complexion formally organized in December, 1932, by Kenzo Adachi whose tactics overthrew the Minseito Cabinet and the gold standard in 1931. Some 30 members of the Diet have deserted other parties to join it. It advocates abandonment of economic liberalism, establishment of controlled economy, replacement of the Cabinet by a National Council of State responsible to the Emperor, present cabinet members to become secretaries at the head of departments.

Leaders: Kenzo Adachi (formerly Home Minister), Doichi Yamaji (member of Parliament) and Seigo Nakano.

PROLETARIAN PARTIES: Three proletarian parties are now in existence: the Socialist Peoples' Party (Shakai Taishuto), the Japan State Socialist Party (Nippon Kokka Shakaito), and the New Japan National League (Shin Nippon Kohumin Domei). The Socialist Peoples' Party is the largest and most powerful of the three and was formed in July, 1932, by the amalgamation of the former Shakai Minshuto (Social Democrat Party) and the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto (National Labor-Farmer Party). The new party claims to have 300,000 members. The President is Prof. Isoh Abe (formerly President of the Shakai Minshuto) and the Chief Secretary is Mr. Hisashi Aso (formerly President of the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto). It advocates the destruction of capitalism and the emancipation of the proletariat. The Japan State Socialist Party was organized in May, 1932, by Katsumaro Akamatsu, who with his followers seceded from the former Social Democrat Party. Mr. Akamatsu is the leader of the group. The New Japan National League was organized in May, 1932, and Yasaburo Shimonaka is its leader. Both groups consist of proletarian politicians who advocate state socialism with a touch of fascism. Membership of both is small. The Ronoto (Labor-Farmer Party), organized in 1929 by Ikuo Oyama, amalgamated in July, 1931, with the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto, and was later amalgamated with the Shakai Minshuto to form the Shakai Taishuto. The constant dissolution and fusion of the labor groups in Japan form the greatest weakness of the labor movement.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chugai Shogyo Shimpō	Independent; leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876; conservative.	Tokichi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) R. Kohama (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chuo Shimbun	Seiyukai tendencies; small circulation.	Katsuzo Horikawa (<i>Pres.</i>) Ryoji Okamura (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochi Shimbun	Minseito tendencies; fairly large circulation.	Seiji Noma (<i>Pres.</i>) Shiro Terada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Advertiser	Leading English-language paper (American); independent.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Prop.</i>) Wilfrid Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Times and Mail	In English; Japanese owned and edited; pro-Government; organ of the Foreign Office, by which it is subsidized.	Hitoshi Ashida (<i>Pres.</i>) Yoshio Nitobe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jiji Shimpō	Independent; conservative; large circulation; influential in business and political circles.	Shoichi Yamamoto (<i>Pres.</i>) Ei-ichi Nishizawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kokumin Shimbun	Chauvinistic; organ for military groups.	Jutaro Katsuda (<i>Pres.</i>) Kotaro Hasegawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miyako Shimbun	Independent.	Eisuke Fukuda (<i>Pres.</i>) Hiedo Watanabe (<i>Ed.</i>)

JAPAN

III

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun . . .	Independent; liberal; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Sei-ichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Takatora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun . . .	Small circulation.	H. Chiba (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tokyo Maiyu Shimbun . . .	Independent; sensational; wide circulation.	Masajiro Kuruwa (<i>Pres.</i>) Foshio Kusuda (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun . . .	Independent; popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> ; has English edition.	Minoru Oka (<i>Pres.</i>) Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Shimbun	Independent; literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Prop.</i>) K. Shibata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . . . (Dairen, Kwantung Leased Territory)	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchuria Railway Co.; only English language paper in Manchuria.	George D. Gorman (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Japan Chronicle (Kobe)	British; critical; radical tendencies; in English.	D. G. Young (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) A. M. Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kobe Yushin Nippo (Kobe)	Independent; commercial news; wide circulation in Kobe.	Kozuo Nakai (<i>Pres.</i>) Takeo Yamada (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Shin Aichi (Nagoya)	Independent; large circulation in Nagoya.	Yukichi Oshima (<i>Pres.</i>) Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun (Osaka)	Independent; liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Sei-ichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Joji Harada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Jiji Shimpō (Osaka)	Independent; small circulation.	N. Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>) G. Shiozawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka)	Independent; popular, large circulation; excellent news-service.	Minoru Oka (<i>Pres.</i>) Shintaro Okumura (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yokohama Boyeki Shimpō (Yokohama)	Good commercial newspaper.	Iwa Miyake (<i>Pres.</i>) So Morimoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keijo Nippo (Seoul, Korea)	Wide circulation in Chosen.	Akiho Tokizane (<i>Pres.</i>) Shigeyoshi Wada (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Trans-Pacific (weekly)	Political, social, and economic; in English.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Japan (quarterly)	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (<i>Pub.</i>) K. Inahara (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Nippon Dempo Tushinsha (Japan Telegraph News Agency)	Independent; connected with American United Press.	Hoshiro Mitsunaga (<i>Pres.</i>)
Shimbun Rengosha (Japan Federated News Agency)	Independent; affiliated with Associated Press and Reuters.	Yukichi Iwanaga (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Teikoku Tsushinsha (Imperial News Agency)	Independent.	Eiji Miyoshi (<i>Pres.</i>)

LATVIA

Capital: Riga

Area: 24,440 square miles

Population: 1,900,045 (1930 census)

President

ALBERTS KVIESIS

Reelected 1933, for a three-year term

Cabinet

Assumed power May 15, 1934

Premier

KARLIS ULMANIS

PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Parliament was dissolved on May 15, 1934, pending reform of the Constitution. Legislative functions were assumed by the Council of Ministers on May 18, 1934.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

All political parties in Latvia have been suspended. The present Government, which took over power on May 15, 1934, through the proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the Parliament, is under the leadership of Mr. Karlis Ulmanis (President of the Council) and General J. Balodis (Minister of War). The other members of the Cabinet are Margers Skujenieks (Vice Premier), Vilis Gulbis (Minister of Interior), Alfreds Berzins (Vice-Minister of Interior), Janis Kaulins (Minister of Agriculture), Janis Birznieks (Vice-Minister of Agriculture), Vladislavs Rubuls (Minister of Social Welfare), Ludvigs Ekis (Minister of Finance), Bernhards Einbergs (Minister of Communications), Prof. Ludvigs Adamovics (Minister of Education) and Hermans Apsits (Minister of Justice). In its proclamation to the people of May 16, 1934, the Government announced that its program was to establish a prosperous and united Latvia, free from political factions, class distinctions and foreign influence. The economic program of the Government has been based on the maintenance of the gold standard, protection and assistance to the agricultural population, and the maintenance of a balanced foreign trade through the restriction of imports and the stimulation of exports. Its social program aims to further the development of a nationalistic, purely Lettish state with the elimination of German and Russian culture and influence. The Government is severely opposed to communistic and socialistic activities. Its foreign policy is based on coöperation with the League of Nations, and the development of closer relations with Lithuania and Estonia.

PRESS

Many newspapers were suppressed when the present Government came into power and those remaining are closely censored and thus have no particular political affiliations. Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Brīva Zeme	J. Druva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Juanais Vords	J. Uljans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunakās Zinas	Em. Benjamin (<i>Prop.</i>)
Latvijas Kareivis	Col. A. Plensners (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novy Golos	B. Matvejev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pehdeja Brihdi	O. Liepins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rigasche Rundschau	R. Ruetz & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Rīts	A. Grins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sevodnia	A. Kosovic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sevodnia Večerom	A. Kosovic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valdības Vestnesis	M. Arons (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunais Zemgālietis (Jelgava)	K. Grisliis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semgales Balss (Jelgava)	J. Pavlovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurzemes Vards (Liepāja)	K. Gramatnieks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libausche Zeitung (Liepāja)	A. Meijer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latgolas Vords (Rēzekne)	P. Rudzaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rigasche Post	Rob. Riedel (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)	
Latvian Economist	J. Bokalders (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)	

NEWS AGENCY

Latvijas Telegrāfa	Latvian telegraph agency.	K. Roze (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agentūra		

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which form Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties, and which may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of all international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia	France	Nicaragua
Afghanistan	Germany *	Norway
Albania	Great Britain	Panama
Argentina	Greece	Paraguay
Australia	Guatemala	Persia (Iran)
Austria	Haiti	Peru
Belgium	Honduras	Poland
Bolivia	Hungary	Portugal
Bulgaria	India	Rumania
Canada	Iraq	Salvador
Chile	Irish Free State	Siam
China	Italy	South Africa (Union of)
Colombia	Japan *	Spain
Cuba	Latvia	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	Switzerland
Denmark	Lithuania	Turkey
Dominican Republic	Luxembourg	Uruguay
Ecuador	Mexico	U. S. S. R.
Estonia	Netherlands	Venezuela
Finland	New Zealand	Yugoslavia

* In 1933 gave notice of withdrawal from League to become effective for Japan in March 1935 and for Germany in October 1935.

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Egypt	Monaco
Costa Rica *	Hejaz	San Marino
Danzig	Iceland	United States
	Liechtenstein	

* Was a member but withdrew from League.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is composed of sixteen States Members, of which six are permanent and ten are non-permanent members. Three non-permanent members are elected annually for a period of three years, three retiring each year. One non-permanent seat was provisionally created in 1933 for a period of three years. The question of the number of non-permanent members is to be reconsidered toward the end of this period. States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1934-35

<i>States Members</i>	<i>Representatives</i>
Argentina	M. CANTILLO
Australia	MR. BRUCE
Chile	M. RIVAS VICUNA
Czechoslovakia	M. BENES
Denmark	M. MUNCH
France †	M. MASSIGLI
Germany †*	Vacant
Great Britain †	SIR JOHN SIMON
Italy †	BARON ALOISI
Japan †*	Vacant
Mexico	M. CASTILLO NAJERA
Poland	M. BECK
Portugal	M. DE VASCONCELLOS
Spain	M. DE MADARIAGA
Turkey	CEMAL HÜSNÜ BEY
U. S. S. R.	M. LITVINOV

† Permanent members.

* In 1933 gave notice of withdrawal from League.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council.

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from (1) Standard Contributions of Member States, (2) Special Contributions from Member and non-Member States, (3) Contributions from private bodies or individuals.

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1935 amounts to 30,639,664 gold francs.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General

JOSEPH AVENOL (French). Appointed July, 1933

Deputy Secretary-General

PABLO DE AZCARATE (Spanish). Appointed July, 1933

Deputy Secretary-General

MASSIMO PILOTTI (Italian). Appointed July, 1933

Under Secretary-General

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

Legal Adviser

J. A. BUERO (Uruguayan). Appointed February, 1928

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

Political

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

Financial and Economic Intelligence

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April, 1931

Economic Questions

PIETRO STOPPANI (Italian). Appointed April, 1931

Disarmament

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed July, 1930

Transit and Communication

ROBERT HAAS (French). Appointed January, 1931

Mandates

VITO CATASTINI (Italian). Appointed January, 1925

Minorities

HELMAR ROSTING (Danish). Appointed January, 1934

Social and Opium Questions

E. E. EKSTRAND (Swedish). Appointed April, 1931

Health

LUDWIK RAJCHMAN (Polish). Appointed November, 1921

Information

A. PELT (Dutch). Appointed January, 1934

Director "Hors Section"

ARTHUR SWEETSER (American). Appointed January, 1934

Treasury

S. F. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed October, 1926

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner: Lt. Gen. Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope (appointed 1931)

Palestine: Area: 10,000 square miles

Population: 1,035,821 (1931 census)

Capital: Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA: Constitutional Monarchy.

Ruler: Emir Abdallah ibn Hussein

Capital: Amman

Area: About 20,000 square miles (mostly desert)

Population: 350,000 (estimate)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

Capital: Beirut

Area: about 60,000 square miles

Population: 2,831,622 (1929 estimate)

High Commissioner: Count Henri de Martel (appointed 1933)

CLASS B MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles

Population: 700,050

Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles

Population: 188,265 (1921 census)

Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles

Population: 4,800,000 (1928 estimate)

Governor: Sir Stewart Symes (appointed 1931)

IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles

Population: 1,900,000 (1928 estimate)

Commissioner: M. Marchand

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles

Population: 541,762

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles

Population: about 3,000,000

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles

Population: 261,821 (1926 estimate)

Administrator: A. J. Werth (appointed 1926)

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles

Population: 44,571 (1929 census)

Administrator: Brig. Gen. H. E. Hart (appointed 1931)

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand (1920)

Area: 8.4 square miles

Population: 2,684 (1920 census)

Administrator: W. A. Newman (appointed 1927)

IV. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles

Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
(WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague

Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute drawn up by a Committee of Jurists (appointed by the Council of the League) and approved by the Assembly. The Court is open for (a) Judicial purposes to States Members of the League and to those non-member States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, and (b) for advisory purposes to the Council and Assembly of the League.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, and the expenses of the Court form part of the League budget.

Judges

SIR CECIL HURST, President (British)	BARON ROLIN-JAEQUEMYNS (Belgian)
M. ADATCHI (Japanese)	MR. FRANK B. KELLOGG (American)
M. ANZILOTTI (Italian)	COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish)
M. FROMAGÉOT (French)	M. SCHÜCKING (German)
M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA (Spanish)	M. WANG CHUNG-HUI (Chinese)
M. VAN EYSINGA (Dutch)	M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN (Cuban)
M. GUERRERO (Salvadorian)	M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian)
M. URRUTIA (Colombian)	

Deputy Judges

M. ERICH (Finnish)	M. NOVAKOVITCH (Yugoslav)
M. DA MATTA (Portuguese)	M. REDLICH (Austrian)

Registrar

M. HAMMARSKJÖLD (Swedish)

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva

Founded in January, 1920

The constitutional authority for the International Labor Organization rests on the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Treaties of Peace. It is an official association of 62 states which seek the improvement of the conditions of labor by international action. The United States of America became a member in 1934.

The central organs of the International Labor Organization consist of (a) the General Conference which meets annually and is composed of 4 delegates from each State Member; (b) the Governing Body which usually meets four times a year and consists of 36 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, 8 represent the employers and 8 represent the workers. The members of the Governing Body are elected by the General Conference for a term of 3 years. The Governing Body has direct control of the Labor Office; and (c) The International Labor Office.

The International Labor Office is under the control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and of the Conference, it conducts research concerning industrial and economic problems. It also collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

Director

H. B. BUTLER (British). Appointed July, 1932

Assistant Director

E. J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed January, 1920

Assistant Director

M. DI PALMA-CASTIGLIONE (Italian). Appointed February, 1920

Assistant Director

F. MAURETTE (French). Appointed October, 1924

In addition there are 15 Chiefs of Section

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia

Area: 43,000 square miles

Population: 1,500,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Appointed by Legislature December 3, 1930, to fill unexpired term of President King. Elected President at regular quadrennial election held May 5, 1931. Inaugurated January 4, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

PARLIAMENT (Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

Election of 1928 (for six years)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

Election of 1931 (for four years)

President: JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig) *Speaker:* R. S. WILES (True Whig)

Number of Members * 10 Number of Members * 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1869 it has been in power continuously since 1878. Composed of the descendants of American and West Indian slaves, it is ruled by a small oligarchy of interrelated families residing in the capital. Opposed to the opening up of the country and to all reforms, it is chauvinistic and very jealous of the powers of the executive.

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), Arthur Barclay (formerly President), Louis Grimes (Chief Justice).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Desires removal of the seat of government from Monrovia to the interior, thereby developing latter through forced influx of civilized element; seeks thorough reform in finances, and judiciary, and establishment of civil service; favors unhindered selection of legislative candidates by the people; insists on freedom of speech and press; urges reform in the administration of the hinterland districts and the opening up and development of the country.

Leader: T. J. R. Faulkner (Leader of Party, Presidential nominee at last election).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot (weekly).	True Whig.	T. B. Kla-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Weekly Mirror	True Whig.	J. F. B. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)

LITHUANIA

Capital: Kaunas (Kovno)

Area: 21,489 square miles (exclusive of the Vilna district)

Population: 2,451,173 (1934 estimate; exclusive of above territory)

President

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)

Elected December 19, 1926, by Parliament, in emergency session following military overthrow of preceding administration

Reelected by a Board of Electors December 11, 1931

Cabinet

Nationalist Union

Appointed June 12, 1934

Premier

JUOZAS TŪBELIS (Nationalist Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Seimas)

Dissolved on April 17, 1927

Last election, May 8, 9, and 10, 1926

Number of members 85

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST UNION: A conservative party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture; opposed to violent agrarian reform; advocates authoritative form of government combined with people's representation by guilds (corporative system). In *foreign policy* stands firmly for the return of Vilna at present occupied by Poland, and favors a rapprochement with the Baltic states.

Leaders: Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic, reelected in 1926, following a *coup d'état*, and again in 1931 by National Electors), Juozas Tūbelis (Premier and Minister of Finance), J. Lapėnas, Antanas Merkys, Rev. V. Mironas and Prof. I. Tamošaitis.

PEOPLES SOCIALIST PARTY: Represents interest of middle agricultural classes and small farmers; democratic and anti-clerical in tendency; formed in 1902 as the Lithuanian Democratic Party. In *domestic policy*, stands for the rights of free speech, press, and assembly, civil registration, and for agrarian reforms to distribute lands to new settlers on favorable terms. In *foreign policy*, favors coming to terms with Poland although conditioned by return of Vilna to Lithuania; advocates a rapprochement with the Baltic States.

Leaders: Dr. Kazys Grinius (formerly President), Mykolas Sleževičius (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Jonas Staugaitis (formerly Speaker of Parliament), F. Bortkevičienė and Z. Toliušis.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A party comprising the Roman Catholic clergy as well as voters of all classes; founded in 1890. It advocates a program of social reform based on Christian principles, including free compulsory lay and religious education; the right of labor to organize, and the eight-hour day; favors agrarian reform; opposed to civil registration. Takes a less obstinate position than Nationalist Union regarding Vilna controversy, but stands for its return to Lithuania.

Leaders: Rev. M. Krupavičius (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. L. Bistras (formerly Premier and Minister of Education), Dr. P. Karvelis (formerly Minister of Finance) and Z. Starkus (formerly State Comptroller).

FEDERATION OF LABOR: A left wing of the Christian Democratic Party; established in 1919; represents interests of organized workers opposed to theory of class conflict; seeks support also of small landholders and new settlers; adherent of Utrecht Christian Labor Internationale; favors eight-hour day. In *foreign policy*, its ideas are identical with Christian Democratic Party.

Leaders: Prof. P. Dovydaitis and Dr. Dielininkaitis.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Advocates a constitutional socialist program, including nationalization of banking, industry, and natural resources; affiliated with 2d Internationale.

Leaders: St. Kairys and L. Purėnienė.

MEMEL TERRITORY PARTY (Klaipėda): Represents various classes of voters; particularly concerned in protecting the interests of the Territory and opposed to exaggerated German influence therein.

Leaders: Dr. Trukanas, von Dresler and Reizgys.

POLISH GROUP: Concerned in protecting cultural and economic interests of the Polish minority.

Leader: V. Budzinskis and K. Jancevskis.

JEWISH GROUP: Represents interests of the Jewish population.

Leaders: Dr. J. Robinsonas, Dr. M. Sudarskis and Dr. Rubinšteinas.

FARMERS PARTY: A liberal party, democratic in principle and representing the interests of agriculture; seeks the union of all agrarian parties, and in questions of land reform advocates special attention to production; favors religious tolerance and the development of the Lithuanian national culture.

Leaders: P. Leonas (formerly Minister of Justice) and R. Skipitis (formerly Minister of Interior).

GERMAN GROUP: Represents interests of the German minority.

Leaders: Pastor Kupfer and R. Kinderis.

RUSSIAN GROUP: Represents interests of the Russian minority.

Leader: A. Timinskis.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dzien Kowienski	Polish.	B. Paskevicius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Aidas	Semi-official government organ.	Aleksandravičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Zinios	Organ of People's Socialist Party.	J. Kardelis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Litovsky Golos	Russian; non-political	Dr. J. Blumentalis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rytas	Organ of Christian Democratic Party.	Dr. L. Bistras (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unser Moment	Fascist Jewish	J. Moskovskis (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Volksblatt	People's Socialist Party; Jewish.	J. Mark (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yiddische Stimme	Jewish; Conservative Zionist.	R. Rubinšteinas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvizska Ceitunga (Memel)	Pro-German.	H. Gelhaar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Keleivis	Organ of Lithuanian farmers in Memel District.	J. Linkys (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Memel)		
Memeler Dampfboot (Memel)	Organ of Germans in Memel District.	Martin Kakies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ostsee Beobachter	Lithuanian Government paper in German.	J. Simonas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Memel)		
Diena (weekly)	Political and economic.	J. Petrenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karys (weekly)	Official military paper.	Maj. Balčiūnas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Ūkininkas	Economic and political; organ of People's Socialist Party.	V. Oškinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Mūsų Laikraštis	Catholic organ.	Prof. A. Tumėnas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Mūsų Vilnius (weekly)	Organ of Union for Regaining Vilna.	S. Uzdavinys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sekmadienis (weekly)	Political and economic.	Ch. Kučinskas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trimitas (weekly)	Strongly nationalistic; organ of Riflemen's Association.	J. Kálnenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ūkininko Patarėjas (weekly)	Economic; organ of Chamber of Agriculture.	J. Strazdas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Akademikas (fortnightly)	Organ of nationalist students.	Jasenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunimas (fortnightly)	Connected with People's Socialist Party; literary progressive paper.	F. Bortkevičienė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Talka (monthly)	Economic; organ of coöperative movement.	Masiulis, Kvieska, and Šalčius (<i>Eds.</i>)
Tautos Ūkis (monthly)	Economic.	J. Mačys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vairas (monthly)	Organ of Nationalist Union; political and cultural.	Prof. Tamošaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Židinys (monthly)	Catholic tendency; cultural and scientific.	Prof. Šalkauskas (<i>Ed.</i>)

LUXEMBURG

Capital: Luxemburg
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 299,993 (census of 1931)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

Born in 1896; ascended the throne January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative and Radical)

Appointed July, 1926

Premier

JOSEPH BECH (Catholic-Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members, chosen for life by the Sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a temporary suspensive veto.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 7, 1931 (for three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic-Conservative	25
Socialist	14
Radical-Liberal	8
Independent (Catholic-Conservative Dissenters)	3
Independent Left	3
Communist	1
Total	54

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Joseph Bech (Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier), Peter Dupong (Minister of Finance and Social Welfare) and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical. Strongly opposes the existing governmental coalition; advocates separation of Church and State, and lay schools; proposes nationalization of natural resources, development of railroads and electricity; demands further extension of labor and social insurance.

Leaders: R. Blum and Peter Krier.

RADICAL-LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation; opposes socialism.

Leader: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxembourg).

INDEPENDENT PARTY (CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE DISSENTERS): Adheres to the existing constitution, resolutely monarchistic.

Leader: Hubert Loutsch (formerly Premier).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist.	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed.</i>)
Independence Luxembourgeoise.	Independent.	J. Sentz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Volksblatt. . . .	Independent Nationalist.	Leo Muller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Zeitung	Radical.	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obermoselzeitung.	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proletarier.	Socialist and syndicalist.	Peter Krier (<i>Ed.</i>)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico

Area: 767,198 square miles

Population: 16,404,030 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL LÁZARO CÁRDENAS

Elected September 1, 1934; assumed office November 30, 1934,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed November 30, 1934

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

*Election of July 1, 1934. Under Constitutional
Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire
Senate is renewed every six years.*

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of July 1, 1934. Under Constitutional
Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire
Chamber is renewed every three years.*

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 170

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for re-election and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It is in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controls the Congress and the Government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries.

On September 3, 1932, President Ortiz Rubio, who had assumed office on February 5, 1930, following his election in 1929, resigned, giving as his reason ill health and divergence of opinion between himself and the National Revolutionary Party. On the following day Congress accepted his resignation and elected General Rodríguez to fill his unexpired term. On taking over the Presidency General Rodríguez stated that he would endeavor to carry out the postulates of the revolution and to comply with the program of his party. In doing so, he gave special attention to the improvement of the standard of living of the working classes by compulsory minimum wage laws, to the agrarian problem, to the establishment of rural and primary schools, and to the economic and financial situation of the country.

President Lázaro Cárdenas assumed office on November 30, 1934, and announced the following cabinet: Juan de Dios Bojorquez (Minister of State), Emilio Portes Gil (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Narciso Bassols (Minister of Finance), Gen. Francisco J. Mujica (Minister of National Economy), Tomas Garrido Canabal (Minister of Agriculture), Ignacio Garcia Tellez (Minister of Education), Gen. Pablo Quiroga (Minister of War), Rodolfo Elias Calles (Min-

ister of Communications and Public Works), Dr. Abraham Ayala Gonzalez (Minister of Public Health), Gabino Vasquez (Agrarian Minister), Aaron Saenz (Governor of Federal District), Raul Castellanos (Attorney General) and Luis I. Rodriguez (Presidential Private Secretary).

The leaders of the National Revolutionary Party, in addition to President Lázaro Cárdenas are Abelardo L. Rodríguez (formerly President), General Calles (formerly President), Gen. Matías Ramos (President of Party) and General Manuel Perez Treviño (formerly President of Party).

PRESS

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletin Financiero	Financial.	Manuel Gomez O. (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Economista	Financial.	Francisco Trejo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendency; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacional	Official organ of National Revolutionary Party.	Froylán C. Manjarrez
Prensa	Independent; pictorial tabloid.	José E. Campos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal Gráfico	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>Universal</i> .	Ernesto Hildago (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendency; large circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ilustrado (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Published by <i>Universal</i> Cube Bonifant (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly) .	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> R. A. Sosa Ferreyro (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS

Capital: Amsterdam
Seat of Government: The Hague
Area: 12,603 square miles (excluding water)
Population: 8,183,392 (1932 estimate)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880; ascended throne November 23, 1890
Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

National Council, quasi-independent of Parliament
comprising religious and other parties
Appointed May 24, 1933

Premier

DR. HENDRIK COLIJN (Anti-Revolutionary)

PARLIAMENT (Staten-Generaal)

UPPER CHAMBER (Eerste Kamer)

*Election of July, 1932 (Six-year term; renewed
by halves every three years)*

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN
STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	16
Social Democratic Labor	11
Christian Historical	7
Anti-Revolutionary	6
Liberal	6
Liberal Democratic	4
Total	50

LOWER CHAMBER (Tweede Kamer)

Election of April, 1933 (for four years)

President: JONKHEER DR. CH. J. M.
RUYS DE BEERENBROUCK (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	28
Social Democratic Labor	22
Anti-Revolutionary	14
Christian Historical	10
Liberal	7
Liberal Democratic	6
Communist	4
Minor Parties	9
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC PARTY: Conservative, opposed to socialism, but with democratic tendencies in social measures, owing to labor adherents; derives its program from the Papal encyclicals *Quanta Cura*, *Immortale Dei*, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, based on recognition of religion, family, and property as the foundations of society, with education as the duty and right of parents. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League of Nations in accordance

with the peace note of Pope Benedict XV, and reestablishment of a Dutch Legation at the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, favors protective tariffs, reduction of inheritance taxes, denominational education with state support, and state support of East Indian missions.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (parliamentary leader of Party), Dr. C. M. J. F. Goseling (President of Party), Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck (President of Lower Chamber, formerly Premier), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Senator) and Dr. E. J. H. van Schaik (Minister of Justice).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, advocates disarmament, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 15, local option and state pensions.

Leaders: Koos Vorrink (President of Party), J. W. Albarda (member of Lower Chamber), W. H. Vliegen (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Polak (Senator), Dr. F. M. Wibaut (Senator), Groeneweg (member of Lower Chamber) and E. Kupers (President of Trade Unions Federation).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control, and so favors separation of Church and State. A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: J. Schouten (President of Party and parliamentary leader), Dr. H. Colijn (Premier), A. W. F. Idenburg (formerly Governor-General of Netherlands East Indies and Minister of Colonies), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Dr. J. A. de Wilde (Minister of Domestic Affairs) and Dr. A. Anema (Senator).

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party, except that it desires to maintain the Dutch Reformed Church in a privileged position. It opposes state interference in industry and trade, and favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (formerly Premier, member of Lower Chamber), Dr. J. Schokking (formerly Minister of Justice), Rev. Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine (Minister of Social Affairs), Prof. Jonkheer Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman (Senator) and Baron de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Also known as League of Freedom; stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with and reinforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according to ability to pay, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (President of Party and member of Lower Chamber), Dr. P. Droogleevers Fortuyn (Senator and Burgomaster of Rotter-

dam), Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. I. H. J. Vos (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Smeenge (Senator) and Dr. G. A. Boon (member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions, national disarmament and free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes.

Leaders: Dr. H. P. Marchant (Minister of Education), Dr. D. van Embden (Senator and outstanding leader for disarmament, Prof. of Economics at Univ. of Amsterdam), Dr. P. J. Oud (Minister of Finance), Th. M. Ketelaar (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. A. M. Joeke (Leader in Lower Chamber), and Prof. R. Kranenburg (President of Party and Senator).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

Leaders: L. L. H. de Visser and D. Wijnkoop (members of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad . . .	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	D. J. von Balluseck (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Heldring (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Courant — Nieuws van den Dag	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Dag	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	L. J. Stolwijk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Calvinist Party.	Prof. Dr. A. Anema (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraaf	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	J. V. L. M. Verbiest (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Laudy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune	Organ of Communist Party.	L. L. H. de Visser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk	Organ of Social Democratic Party; morning and evening paper.	J. F. Ankersmit (<i>Chief Ed.</i>) J. J. de Roode (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	Editorial Board.
Nieuwe Courant (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>)
Residentiebode (Hague)	Catholic organ.	S. Bruysten (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) C. M. Schilt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maasbode (Rotterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	H. Kuypers (<i>Dir.</i>) Rev. Dr. Witlox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Rotterdam)	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. G. van der Hoeven (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centrum (Utrecht)	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	Th. F. M. Schaepman (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nieuwe Financier and Kapitalist (Hague) (three times a week)	Financial.	A. Ricardo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Groene Amsterdammer . . . (Amsterdam) (weekly)	Democratic.	Prof. A. C. Josephus Jitta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vryheid (Arnhem) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Party.	Dr. J. J. van Bolhuis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economisch Statistische Berichten (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Nijgh en van Ditmar N. V. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Gazette de Hollande (Hague) (weekly)	No political affiliations; published in English, German and French, giving useful information for foreign readers.	F. J. W. Drion (<i>Prop.</i>)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vryzinnig-Democraat . . . (Hague) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	Dr. A. M. Joekees (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gids (monthly)	Political and literary.	P. N. Van Kampen and Sons (<i>Pub.</i>)
Socialistische Gids (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Socialist.	Arbeiderspers (<i>Pub.</i>)
Volkenbond (Leyden) (monthly)	Political.	A. W. Sijthoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opbouw (Assen) (monthly)	Political.	van Gorcum and Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Stemmen des Tijds (Zutphen) (monthly)	Political.	G. J. A. Ruys (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Nederlandsch-Telegraaf- Agentschap	International; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	C. Schlick (<i>Dir.</i>)
Persbureau Vaz Diaz	Independent.	Vaz Diaz, da Silva and Lissauer (<i>Proprs.</i>)
Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Colonial.	
Nederlandsch Corresponden- tie-bureau (Hague)	Semi-official.	Dr. J. J. Belinfante (<i>Dir.</i>)
Persbureau Aneta-Holland . . (Hague)	Colonial.	H. Salomonson (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 290,274 (1933 estimate) — Newfoundland: 285,863; Labrador: 4,411

Governor

SIR DAVID MURRAY ANDERSON

Assumed office, January 23, 1933, for five-year term

Commission of Government

Acts as Cabinet

Assumed office February 15, 1934

Prime Minister

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a British Crown Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion has thus been temporarily suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

The members of the Commission of Government are: *British*, Sir John Hope Simpson (Natural Resources), Thomas Lodge (Public Utilities), E. N. R. Trentham (Finance); *Newfoundlanders*, F. C. Alderdice (Home Affairs), William R. Howley (Justice), J. C. Puddester (Public Health).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (weekly)	Liberal-Conservative.	J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundlander	Anti-Government.	J. T. Meaney (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Observer's Weekly	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Perlin (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Weekly Herald and Trade .	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (<i>Prop.</i>)
Review (weekly)		
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal-Labor.	J. H. Scammell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly . .	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 104,015 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,537,363, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1933 estimate)

Governor-General

GEORGE VERE ARUNDELL MONCKTON-ARUNDELL, VISCOUNT
GALWAY

Appointed October 2, 1934, for five-year term

Assumes office March, 1935

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed September 22, 1931

Prime Minister

GEORGE WILLIAM FORBES (Coalition)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years.

Speaker: SIR W. C. F. CARNCROSS

Present Number of Members . . . 30

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

Election of December, 1931 (for three years, but extended in 1932 to December 23, 1935).

Speaker: SIR C. E. STATHAM (Independent)

Parties *Representation*

Coalition (Reform — 28, United

— 19) 47

Labor 24

Independent 8

Coalition Independent 1

Total * 80

* Including 4 who represent Maori electorates.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the general election of December, 1931, the Coalition Government, formed by the United and Reform Parties, won a two-to-one victory. The coalition now has 47 seats, Labor 24, and Independents 9.

COALITION PARTY: The union of the old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) parties was concluded in September, 1931 to meet the crisis caused by the economic depression. The Coalition manifesto at the general election in December, 1931, foreshadowed a strong, safe, careful policy of reconstruction, unemployment relief work of a productive nature, and the absorption of the unemployed in industries; the fostering of manufactures upon an economic

basis, economies in government expenditure, and relief of taxation to families where practicable; reduction of land tax, county rates and other assistance for farmers; relief for mortgagors; improvement in quality of produce and development of oversea markets; reciprocal tariffs within the Empire, encouragement of land settlement and small holdings for town workers.

Leaders: George W. Forbes (Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (Minister of Finance), Ethelbert A. Ransom (Minister of Lands), William Downie Stewart (formerly Minister of Finance), James A. Young (Health and Internal Affairs), Robert Masters (Education), John G. Cobbe (Defense), Sidney G. Smith (Postmaster General and Employment), Charles E. de la Barca Macmillan (Agriculture) and John Bitchener (Public Works).

LABOR PARTY: The 1931 election manifesto foreshadowed the immediate provision of productive work to enable the unemployed to maintain themselves; utilization of existing banking laws to provide credit within New Zealand for reconstruction and industrial development, primary and secondary, with maximum support for secondary industries; establishment of a central bank with control of note issue; planned production of national requirements; development of land settlement; supply of fertilizers to farmers on easy credit; reciprocal trade with Great Britain and other countries; organization of contracts for sale of New Zealand products overseas, with guaranteed reciprocal trade; negotiations to prevent undue fluctuation in prices; coördination of transport, reduction of interest and rent, reintroduction of graduated land tax; maintenance of conciliation and arbitration system.

Leaders: Michael J. Savage (Leader), Mark Fagan (Legislative Council), Peter Fraser, Edwin J. Howard, William J. Jordan, John A. Lee, Henry G. R. Mason, Walter Nash, W. E. Parry, Robert Semple and Daniel G. Sullivan.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion	Reform.	J. H. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent; first daily established in Wellington (1865).	Blundell Bros., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	United; liberal; established in 1870.	New Zealand Newspaper, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Sir Cecil Leys (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	Reform; leading New Zealand daily; only morning daily in Auckland; established 1863.	Wilson and Horton (<i>Props.</i>) R. M. Hacket (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christchurch Times (Christchurch)	United; liberal; oldest paper in Dominion — established in 1851.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	Reform.	H. Freeth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Christchurch) (evening)	United; liberal.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. M. Burns (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Christchurch) (evening)	Independent; established in 1914.	H. McD. Vincent (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	United.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	Reform; only morning daily in Province of Otago.	J. Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Zealand Worker (weekly)	Labor.	I. M. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	A. B. Lane (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua
Area: 51,660 square miles
Population: 750,000 (1929 estimate)

President

DR. JUAN BAUTISTA SACASA (Liberal)

Elected November 6, 1932. Assumed office January 1, 1933, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed May 2, 1934

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Elections of October, 1934

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

*Election of October 7, 1934 (six-year term;
renewed by thirds every two years)*

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	17
Conservatives	7

Total 24

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of October 7, 1934 (four-year term;
renewed by halves every two years)*

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	30
Conservatives	13

Total 43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, and government of each department by its own residents. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

Leaders: Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (President of the Republic), General José María Moncada (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos A. Morales (member of the Supreme Court), Enoc Aguado (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero (Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa (Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Leonardo Argüello (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Modesto Arijó (Senator) and General Anastasio Somoza (Commander of the Guardia Nacional).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of Government with Catholic Church

with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, but with state-encouraged Catholic schools also.

Leaders: Gen. Emiliano Chamorro (formerly President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Senator), David Stadthagen (Senator) and Martin Benard.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nueva Prensa	Conservative.	Gaby Rivas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna	Conservative.	Salvador Buitrago Díaz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informacion (Bluefields)	Conservative.	Manuel Pais Fonseca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correo (Granada)	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Nicaraguense (Granada)	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Centro-Americano (Leon)	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cronista (Leon)	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior (Bluefields) (weekly)	Liberal.	Zacarías Rodríguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz del Atlantico (Bluefields) (weekly)	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (<i>Ed.</i>)

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Area: 124,588 square miles

Population: 2,814,194 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Born in 1872

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed March 2, 1933

Premier

J. L. MOWINCKEL (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

Election of October, 1933 (for three years)

Speakers

J. NYGAARSVOLD (Labor); C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

F. R. AAS (Conservative); G. E. MOSEID (Agrarian)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

G. F. EIESLAND (Liberal); J. O. BERGERSEN (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	69
Conservative	30
Liberal	24
Agrarian	23
Independent Liberal	1
Radical People's	1
Social Reform	1
Christian People's	1
Total	150

*The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members—38—are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting, for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: More radical than other Labor parties of western Europe, but independent of both 2d and 3d Internationales; strengthened during 1927

by union with it of former Social Democratic Party; Marxist party aiming at establishment of Socialist community not by parliamentary means but by class war, or trade unionism.

Leaders: Christopher Hornsrud (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Martin Tranmæl (editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party), Alfred M. Madsen (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), Magnus Nilssen (formerly Minister of Public Works, leader of Moderate faction), J. Nygaardsvold (Speaker of Storting, leader of the Storting group), Olav Hindahl (President of the Norwegian Federation of Labor).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Coöperates with Independent Liberal Party. A Liberal-Conservative national party, strongly anti-Communitic, and opposed to prohibition. The chief object of the party is to restore the economic life of the country and the State finances, to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative, and personal liberty.

Leaders: C. J. Hambro (Vice-Speaker of Storting, Leader of Parliamentary Group), Ivar Lykke (formerly Premier), Joh. H. Andresen (Chairman of Party), Henrik Ameln (formerly Member of Storting and formerly Speaker of the Odelsting) and H. Gram (Member of Storting and Secretary General of the Party).

LIBERAL PARTY (The Left): Advocates national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature; supports the national language movement.

Leaders: Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), H. J. Aarstad (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. F. Eiesland (Speaker of the Odelsting), H. Five (Minister of Agriculture) and Betzy Kjelsberg (President of the National Council of Women).

AGRARIAN PARTY: The platform of the party is to uphold democratic government, law and order, to protect the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and to pursue a policy of retrenchment in the administration. An independent and economically strong farmer class, in the opinion of the party, is necessary for the progress and welfare of the country.

Leaders: J. Hundseid (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier and Minister of Agriculture), J. Sundby (formerly Minister of Finance), G. Moseid (Member of the Storting), Johan E. Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture), and B. Braadland (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL PARTY (Liberal Left): Coöperates with Conservatives. A national and liberal party upholding the rights of individuals socially, economically and culturally.

Leaders: Dr. Rolf Thommessen (Chairman of Party, editor of the *Tidens Tegn*), J. Hjort (Professor at the University of Oslo), K. W. Wefring (formerly Minister of Defense) and Ch. Robertson (formerly Minister of Commerce).

RADICAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Its policy is national and radical-democratic, advocating the promotion of international peace and arbitration; free trade; social reforms tending to the economic self-government of the workers; prohibition of spirits and support of national language movement.

Leader: Alf. Mjøen (Member of Storting).

SOCIAL REFORM PARTY: Advocates the creation of a community on a Christian basis and without measures of coercion.

Leader: Dybwad Brochmann (Member of Storting).

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: A new and liberal party. In last election it put up candidates only in one constituency, Hordaland, in Western Norway. Advocates the promotion of Christian principles in politics.

Leader: N. Lavik (Member of Storting).

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Anti-Communist. It seeks a union of members of all parties opposed to communistic form of government. Has attracted to its ranks young conservative element. Failed to return any members to Storting at last elections.

Leader: Vidkun Quisling (formerly Minister of Defense).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative; influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse, C. Huitfeldt, and H. Överland (<i>Eds.</i>)
Arbeiderbladet	Chief organ of Labor Party.	Martin Tranmæl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbeideren	Communist.	H. M. Kristiansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagbladet	Liberal.	Einar Skavlan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Den 17 de Mai	Liberal.	A. Breidsvoll (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjøløw (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationen	Chief organ of Agrarian Party.	Thorvald Aadahl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Norges Handels — og Sjøfartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tidens Tegn	Independent Liberal; chief party organ.	Dr. Rolf Thommessen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative.	J. Dugstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Liberal; influential.	Finn B. Henriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenavisen (Bergen)	Liberal.	Johan H. Eriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaelgeren (Gjøvik)	Organ of Radical People's Party; a small paper.	Aksel Hoel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar)	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Liberal; influential.	Chr. S. Oftedal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative.	Smitt Ingebretsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tromsø Stiftstidende (Tromsø)	Conservative.	Erling Steinbø (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim)	Conservative.	H. Torp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagsposten (Trondheim)	Independent Liberal.	Joh. Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Liberal.	O. Røgeberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	A. Hoffstad and G. H. Reymert (<i>Eds.</i>)
Det 20. Aarhundrede (monthly)	Organ of Labor Party.	Finn Moe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samtiden (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary.	Prof. Dr. J. Worm-Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S	Independent news agency.	S. Segelelcke Meidell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Myres Pressebyrå	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen's Association.	K. Domaas (<i>Chairman</i>)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Independent news agency.	Per Wendelbo (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 467,459, excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

President

DR. HARMODIO ARIAS (Doctrinary Liberal)

Assumed office October 1, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed October 1, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 5, 1932 (for four years)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Doctrinary Liberal	14
Coalition Reform and National Liberal	11
Conservative	5
Unionist	1
Agrarian	1
Total	32

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are two principal parties in Panama, the Liberal and the Conservative. The chief divergence between their programs is on the question of public instruction, the Liberal Party favoring an educational system free from church control, and the Conservative Party advocating instruction under church auspices. The ideological lines of liberalism and conservatism have never coincided with actual party lines. The real division has always been between the Government party and the Opposition party; and Liberals and Conservatives have figured on both sides. Since the revolution of January 2, 1931, party lines have become more indistinct than ever. During the Presidential campaign of 1932 the Liberal Party divided into three factions: the National Liberals led by Rodolfo Chiari; the Doctrinary Liberals supporting Harmodio Arias; and the Reform Liberals, led by Francisco Arias. Shortly before the end of the campaign a coalition of the National Liberals and the Reform Liberals was effected with Francisco Arias the candidate of the combined parties.

Before the revolution of 1931, Liberal Party leaders supporting the administration of President Florencio Harmodio Arosemena were: Rodolfo Chiari (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos López, Tomás Duque (formerly Minister of Finance), Adriano Robles (formerly Minister of Government).

Leaders supporting the revolution were: *Liberals* — Harmodio Arias (now President of the Republic for the second time), Ricardo J. Alfaro (President

from January, 1931, to October, 1932), Domingo Diaz, Jephtha B. Duncan, Guillermo Andreve, Jorge E. Boyd, Arnulfo Arias, Juan Antonio Jiménez (formerly Minister of Government and Justice), Enrique A. Jiménez (now Minister of Finance), Francisco Arias. *Conservatives* — Dr. Samuel Lewis and Julio Fábrega.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción Comunal	Nationalistic.	Ramón Mora (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella de Panamá	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Prop.</i>) José Isaac Fábrega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama American	Liberal; English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition; issues a weekly digest in Spanish with identical articles in English.	Nelson Rounsevell (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panamá-América	(see above.)	Rafael Samudio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tiempo (evening)	Liberal; founded in 1921.	Jephtha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama Tribune	In English.	Sidney Young (<i>Dir.</i>)
(weekly)		
Mundo Gráfico	Liberal	Abraham Benedetti (<i>Dir.</i>)
(weekly)		

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción

Area: 61,647 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Bolivia)

Population: 900,000 (1933 estimate)

President

DR. EUSEBIO AYALA (Liberal)

Elected May 8, 1932; Assumed office August 15, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed August 15, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: DR. RAÚL CASAL RIBEIRO (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: GERONIMO RIART (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	14
National Republican	6

Total 20

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	25
National Republican	15

Total 40

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Progressive in program; favors maintenance of national defense, social legislation, equal educational opportunities for men and women, agrarian reforms including a more equitable distribution of the land, obligatory suffrage, financial reform, the establishment of a central bank, reformation of electoral laws and protection of national industries.

Leaders: Dr. José P. Guggiari (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. Eusebio Ayala (President of the Republic), Dr. Raúl Casal Ribeiro (Vice-President of the Republic), Narciso Mendez Benítez (Minister of Interior), Victor Rojas (Minister of War), Justo Prieto (Minister of Justice), Luis Escobar (formerly Minister of the Interior), Dr. Belisario Rivarola (formerly Minister of Interior), Dr. Luis A. Riart (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Justo P. Benítez (Minister to Brazil), and Dr. Manuel Burgos (President of Party).

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: Conservative in program. The party did not take part or offer a candidate at the 1932 presidential election.

Leaders: Tomás Romero Pereyra (President of Party), Dr. Francisco C. Chaves (formerly Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction), Dr. Manuel T. Frutos, Dr. Eduardo Lopez-Moreira, Federico Chaves, Dr. Antonio Sosa, and Dr. César Vasconsellos.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Crítica	Independent; opposition.	Juan Esteban Carron (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Diario	Independent; conservative; founded in 1904.	Eliseo Da Rosa (<i>Prop.</i>)
Liberal	Liberal Party organ; founded in 1914.	Efraim Cardozo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Orden	Independent.	Policarpo Artaza (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna	Liberal.	Eduardo Schaerer (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patria	National Republican.	J. N. González (<i>Dir.</i>)
Industrias (weekly)	Trade journal.	Victor M. Avila (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista del Comercio (fortnightly)	Trade journal.	José Rodríguez Alcalá (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERSIA (IRAN)

Capital: Teheran

Area, 628,000 square miles

Population: 10,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

RIZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Born in 1878; elected December 13, 1925

Crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed September 14, 1933

Premier

MOHAMMED ALI KHAN FOROUGHİ

PARLIAMENT (National Assembly)

(Medjliss)

Election of 1932 (for two years)

Speaker: MIRZA HUSSEIN KHAN DADGAR

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There is only one political party in Persia today, the National Progressive Party. The present Medjliss passes legislation to carry into effect the measures and policies of the Shah and his ministry.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelaat (evening)	Founded 1925.	Ali Khan Masoudi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Iran	Generally considered as semi-official; founded 1921.	Z. Rahnema (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Koushesh	Founded in 1923.	S. Safavi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messenger de Teheran	Founded 1924; in French and English.	Francois Malek-Karam (<i>Prop.</i>)
Setareh-i-Djehan	Founded 1915; in Persian and French.	Abul Ghassem E'tessam-Zadeh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shafaq-i-Sorkh	Founded 1922.	A. Dashti (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tajadod-i-Iran	Founded 1927.	Y. Mayel Tuserkani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tabriz	Published twice weekly.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabai (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Tabriz)		Tabrizi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gulshan	Founded 1916; thrice weekly.	Amir-Rezvani (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

Like the Parliament the press takes its inspiration from the government and rarely attacks an administration policy on any ground, never on grounds of political affiliation.

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 532,047 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 6,147,000 (1927 estimate)

President

GENERAL OSCAR R. BENAVIDES

Elected by Constituent Assembly April 30, 1933, to complete term of his predecessor (who assumed office December 8, 1931, for a five-year term)

Cabinet

Appointed December 24, 1934

President of the Cabinet

DR. CARLOS ARENAS LOAYZA

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Congress was dissolved as a result of the revolution of August 22, 1930. A Constituent Assembly was elected on October 11, 1931, for the purpose of reforming the National Constitution and to consider other important measures. The new Constitution was promulgated April 9, 1933. The new Constitution provides that by-elections shall be held and that the Constituent Assembly be divided into the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The date for the by-elections has not been fixed as yet. Congress should begin its sessions immediately after the by-elections. The Constituent Assembly continues in session.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of the younger intellectual and middle classes denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) has attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Unión Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections.

"UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA": Advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude.

Leaders: Luis A. Flores (President of Party), Abelardo Solís, Ernesto Delgado Gutierrez, Alfredo Herrera, Manuel Diez Canseco and Pablo Ernesto Sanchez Cerro.

"DESCENTRALISTA PARTY": Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

Leaders: N. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo.

"CIVILISTA PARTY": Coöperates with Unión Revolucionaria but does not figure officially as a party organization. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

Leaders: Luis Pardo, José M. Manzanilla, Antonio Miró Quesada and Luis Miró Quesada.

"SOCIALIST PARTY": Advocates social reforms, separation of Church and State, government control of labor disputes, reduction of Army and Navy, strengthening of labor indemnity and insurance laws, liberal educational reform, protection of the Indians and division of agricultural land.

Leaders: Alberto Arca Parró, Luciano Castillo, Hildebrando Castro Pozo and Francisco Sanchez Rios.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: This Party is reorganized but inactive. In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favored the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late former President Augusto B. Leguía.

Leaders: Julio Ego Aguirre, Robert Leguía, José Angel Escalante and Clemente Palma.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party, but it was strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: General Gerardo Alvarez and Julio C. Guerrero.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1869 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

Leader: Amadeo Piérola.

"APRA PARTY" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): A radical party; "anti-imperialistic." In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Latin American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leaders: Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, Manuel Seoane, Manuel Cox, Luis Alberto Sanchez and Luis Heysen.

"PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA": A centre party which was allied with the Unión Revolucionaria Party at the beginning.

Leaders: Elias Lozada Venavente, J. Wieland and Julio Padilla Abril.

"PARTIDO REPUBLICANO NACIONALISTA": A new party organized to represent a moderate, conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country. It represents the civilista ideas in politics, i.e. property owners interests,

nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church. It coöperates with the Administration in giving the latter a working majority in Congress (see Civilista Party above).

Leaders: Clemente Revilla, Victor M. Arévalo, Alfredo Herrera, Carlos Sayan Alvarez and J. Calmell del Solar.

"PARTIDO SOCIAL DEMOCRATA": A new centre party which wants to maintain closer relations between the State and the Church, and a fairly advanced social program in favor of the working classes.

Leader: Dr. Luis Eguiguren.

LIBERAL PARTY: Reorganized August, 1933. Favors more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

Leaders: José Balta, Gerardo Balbuena, Wenceslao Valera and Ricardo Flores.

"Alianza Nacional" is the name given to a group of opposition parties to present a united front in connection with future Congressional elections.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Antorcha	Apra Party organ; radical; anti-imperialistic.	Humberto Ugolotti Dansay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Comercio	Conservative; oldest and leading paper in Peru.	Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada & Bros. (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Crónica	Democratic; pro-administration.	Rafael Larco Herrera (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prensa	Conservative; agricultural and industrial activities.	Fernando A. Franco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suplemento	Independent, radically anti-Civilista.	E. Gonzales Olaechea (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna	Organ of Apra Party.	José V. Faura (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Deber	Conservative; Clerical; Civilista.	Victor Haya de la Torre (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Arequipa)		Dr. Guevara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	Independent.	E. Zagarra Ballón (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Arequipa)		
Callao	Independent; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Callao)		
Intransigente	Supports Unión Revolucionaria Party.	Oscar Medelius (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Callao)		
Sanción	Radical; supports Socialist Party and radical groups.	Victor Moral Rebaza (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Callao)		
Comercio	Independent.	José Antonio Velasco (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cuzco)		
Sol	Unión Revolucionaria Party organ.	Mariano E. Velasco (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Cuzco)		
West Coast Leader (weekly) .	Independent; illustrated; in English.	C. N. Griffiths (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party organ.	Felipe Alvarado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semana (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party organ.	Luis M. Sespedes (<i>Prop.</i>)
Boletín del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrus (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Boletín Mensual de la Camara de Comercio de Lima . . .	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
(monthly)		

Note: "Antorcha" and "Tribuna" suspended as result of the Emergency Law.

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)
 Area: 149,960 square miles
 Population: 32,927,773 (1931 census)

President

IGNACY MOŚCICKI (Non-partisan)
 Re-elected by Parliament, sitting as the National Assembly,
 May 8, 1933, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Non-Party Union
 Appointed May 15, 1934

Premier

LEON KOZŁOWSKI (Non-Party Union)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senat)

*Election of November 23, 1930 (for five years)**

Speaker: WŁADYSŁAW RACZKIEWICZ
 (Elected on Non-Party Union
 ticket but now non-partisan)

LOWER CHAMBER (Sejm)

*Election of November 16, 1930 (for five years)**

Speaker: KAZIMIERZ SWITALSKI (Non-
 Party Union)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Non-Party Union	74
National Party	12
Peasant Party (Piast, Wyzwo- lenie, and Peasant Union) . . .	6
Socialists	5
Ukrainians	4
Union of Christian Democrats and National Labor	6
Germans	3
Non-partisan	1
Total	111

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Non-Party Union	247
National Party	62
Parliamentary Club of Peasant Parties	48
Socialists	24
Ukrainians	18
Christian Democrats	15
National Labor	10
Jews	6
Germans	5
Communists	4
Ukrainian Radicals	3
Jewish Orthodox	1
Radical Peasants	1

*In most cases, the Senators and Deputies of the Peasant Party, the Socialists, and the Nationalist Labor Party were elected on one ticket, the "Middle Left Bloc."

Total 444

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NON-PARTY UNION: Governmental Bloc, with no strictly delimited program; fully supports Marshal Pilsudski. Proposed the revision of the constitution to strengthen the executive which resulted in the new Constitution adopted in 1934; professes to encourage those whose work is deemed to be disinterested

and intended to promote the welfare of the state, and to improve the education and sense of responsibility of the citizenry; composed of representatives of various social elements, from radical democrats to moderate conservatives; the backbone of the bloc are the former Legionnaires and affiliated elements headed by Colonel Walery Slawek (formerly Premier), Aleksander Prystor (formerly Premier), Kazimierz Switalski (Speaker of Sejm), Janusz Jedrzejewicz (Premier of the last Cabinet) and Deputies Colonels Adam Koc, Miedzinski, Polakiewicz; the pro-Pilsudski Democrats; the pro-Government Socialists (former members of the Polish Socialist Party) headed by Bobrowski; the conservative group representing large landowning elements, headed by Prince J. Radziwill (Deputy) and Senator Wielowiejski; the national minority groups of which the Jewish is headed by W. Wislicki and the Ukrainian by P. Pewnyj; the pro-Pilsudski peasant group headed by Bojko, Kielak and Gwizdz; the pro-Pilsudski labor party led by Ewert and Makowski; and all members of the Cabinet.

NATIONAL PARTY (National Democrats): Conservative, nationalistic, democratic; advocates amendment of constitution based on equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; represents largely the well-to-do classes of merchants, landowners, and professional circles, intellectuals, retail merchants, small bourgeoisie, and some peasants and workmen. Opposes parties favoring regional self-government for national minorities and radical agrarian reforms; pro-Catholic and anti-revolutionary. Party has strong control of university students.

Leaders: Roman Rybarski (President of Party), Sen. Stanislaw Glabinski, Seweryn Czetwertynski, Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, Stanislaw Rymar, Stanislaw Stronski and Wojciech Trampczynski.

PARLIAMENTARY CLUB OF PEASANT PARTIES: Formerly consisted of three separate groups; the Piast, Wyzwolenie, and Peasant Union. Now amalgamated into one party. The Piast represents the well-to-do farmers, strongly supporting Agrarian reform but opposed to the expropriation of property without indemnity; the Wyzwolenie represents a radical peasant group consisting of small landholders and farm workers, advocates expropriation without compensation, separation of Church and State; the Peasant Union is a radical peasant group similar to the Wyzwolenie.

Leaders: Michal Rog (Chairman of Party), Maksymiljan Malinowski, Jan Madejczyk, Stanislaw Wrona and Jan Woznicki.

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale; represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, small farm holders, and farm workers. Favors regional self-government for national minorities, opposes communism. In acute opposition to the Government.

Leaders: Ignacy Daszynski (former Speaker of Sejm; although no longer on the board of the Party, he retains the spiritual leadership of the Socialists), Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapinski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

UKRAINIANS: Represent Ukrainian population of South Eastern Poland; seek extension of minority rights; nationalistic, opposed to communism.

Leaders: Dmytro Lewicki (President of Party), W. Zahajkiewicz, Stanislaw Lucki and Dmytro Welykanowicz.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS: Moderate democratic-clerical; organized under principle of Papal encyclical "Rerum Novarum"; represents industrial laborers and artisans, lower middle and professional classes.

Leaders: Antoni Ponikowski (President of Party, formerly Premier), Wacław Bitner, Stefan Bryła, Władysław Tempka and W. Korfanty.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY: A patriotic radical party, not adhering to 2d Internationale; a militant organization drawing support from trade unionists in former German provinces and Central Poland; pro-Catholic.

Leaders: Jan Faustyniak (President of Party), Adam Chadzyński, Wojciech Pawlak and Jan Jankowski.

JEWISH GROUP: Conservative, represents the Jewish minority; composed of merchants, industrialists, members of professions, artisans, and workmen. Includes Zionists and labor elements, with Zionists prevailing.

Leaders: Dr. Ozjasz Thon and Dr. Henryk Rozmaryn (Deputies).

AGRARIAN PEASANT PARTY: This party was formed by three deputies of the Parliamentary Club of Peasant Parties, two deputies of the National Labor Party and one formerly independent deputy. It votes with the Non-Party Union.

Leader: Dr. Mieczysław Michalkiewicz.

GERMANS: Represent German population of Western Poland; generally conservative and mainly interested in minority rights.

Leaders: Eugen Franz (President of Party) and Kurt Graebe.

COMMUNISTS: The Polish section of the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Wacław Rożek.

UKRAINIAN RADICALS: Represent radical Ukrainian elements in Poland.

Leader: Dr. Iwan Makuch (Senator).

JEWISH ORTHODOX: Represents the strict Orthodox Jew in Poland.

Leader: Aron Lewin.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C. and Wieczór	Independent, with National	M. Strzetelski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Warszawski and Nowiny	Party tendency; incorpo-	
Codziennie	rated ownership.	
Deutsche Rundschau . . .	Principal organ of German	S. Starke (<i>Ed.</i>)
in Polen	minority.	
Dziennik Bydgoski	Catholic; democratic.	J. Teska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański	Pro-government; landowner	J. Winiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
	group; conservative.	
Echo de Varsovie	Independent; in French.	M. Roquigny (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express Poranny, Dzień Dobry,	Non-partisan; sensational;	Henryk Butkiewicz and
and Dobry Wieczór. . . .	pro-Piłsudski.	A. Lewandowski (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Henryk Butkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i>	Deputy Colonel Miedziński and
	and <i>Epoka</i> ; organ of the	Deputy Colonel Matuszewski
	Government.	(<i>Eds.</i>)
Gazeta Poranna	Pro-government, general and	A. Neha (<i>Ed.</i>)
	political.	
Gazeta Warszawska	Organ of the National Party.	R. Dmowski
Kurjer Polski	Owned by industry; pro-Gov-	Prof. Z. Lempicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
	ernment sympathies.	
Kurjer Poranny	Democratic; pro-Government.	Society "Byt" (<i>Prop.</i>)
		W. Stępczyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Warszawski	Independent, nationalistic,	K. Olchowicz and F. Mrozowski
	clerical, conservative; mid-	(<i>Eds.</i>)
	dle-class paper.	
Nasz Przegląd	Zionist organ; in Polish.	J. Appenschlak (<i>Ed.</i>)

POLAND

151

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Polska Zbrojna	Organ for Army.	W. L. Evert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Robotnik	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedzialkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Czas	Independent, conservative; pro-Pilsudski tendency.	Dr. Antoni Beaupré (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cracow)		
Głos Narodu (Cracow) . . .	Christian Democratic Party.	Jan Matjasik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny	National; pro-Pilsudski.	Deputy Marjan Dabrowski
(Cracow)		(<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nowy Dziennik (Cracow) . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	W. Berkelhammer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kattowitzer Zeitung	German minority organ.	Maksymilian Kruei (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowitz)		
Polonia	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowitz)		
Oberschlesischer Kurjer . .	Catholic; German minority.	R. Styra (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Królewska Huta)		
Freie Presse (Lódź)	German minority organ.	A. Kargel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Lódzki (Lódź)	National Party.	C. Gumkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Lodzer Zeitung (Lódź) .	German; pro-Government.	Bernhard van Haller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republika (Lódź)	Industrial; pro-Government.	Oltarzewski-Nusbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chwila	Zionist; in Polish.	H. Heschles (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lwów)		
Dilo	Organ of Ukrainians.	I. Mudryj (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lwów)		
Kurjer Lwowski	National Party.	Dr. Swirski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lwów)		
Ślowo Polskie (Lwów)	National; pro-Government.	W. Mejbbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiek Nowy (Lwów)	Democratic.	B. Laskownicki (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański	Pro-Pilsudski; represents land- owners' group; conservative.	J. Winiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Kurjer Poznański	National Party; Catholic.	Dr. Mazyan Seyda (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Posener Tageblatt	German minority organ.	A. Jursch (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Dziennik Wileński (Vilno) . .	National Party.	S. Kody (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Wileński (Vilno) . . .	Democratic; pro-Government.	K. Okulicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ślowo	Monarchistic; pro-Pilsudski; conservative.	Stan. Mackiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Vilno)		
Gospodarz Polski	Peasants' interests; pro-Gov- ernment.	Dep. Feliks Gwiżdż (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Official; industry and trade.	Czesław Peche (<i>Ed.</i>)
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	S. Krzywoszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany	General and political.	Wacław Gebethner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	J. Smola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zielony Sztandar	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Zorza (weekly)	National Party.	Jan Żaluska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piast	Peasants' Union.	J. Brodacki (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cracow) (weekly)		
Przegląd Gospodarczy	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
(fortnightly)		
Droga (monthly)	Political and general; pro- Government.	Dep. W. Horzyca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polityka Narodów (monthly) .	Political and foreign affairs.	T. Matuszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

P. A. T.	Official.	K. Libicki (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
		M. Obarski (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. T. E.	Semi-official.	N. Kowalewski (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
A. W.	Independent; economic news.	A. Szczepanik (<i>Dir.</i>)
Iskra	Semi-official.	Col. M. Scieżyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Z. Kaczynski (<i>Dir.</i>)
P. A. P.	Independent.	W. Rostworowski (<i>Dir.</i>)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 6,825,883 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Elected, as unopposed candidate, March 25, 1928; five-year term; term extended in 1932 for two more years, expiring on April 15, 1935

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate

(Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow of elected government, to govern without participation of Parliament, which was dissolved. Reorganized October 23, 1934)

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

President: General Edward Marques
Members are appointed representing local "autharchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of December 16, 1934, for four year term.

President: Dr. Alberto Reis

Number of members 79 Number of members 90

A new constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933, and is gradually being put into operation. This Constitution is modeled on the "Corporative State" plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members is similarly elected for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of seventy-nine members who are representatives of the local "autharchies" and of the several branches of social activities: administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

The elections for the first National Assembly took place on December 16, 1934 on a single ticket favorable to the present Government and was endorsed by over 80% of the electorate. The Assembly and the Corporative Chamber were convened on January 11, 1935.

A general election will be held on February 17, 1935, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate thus far proposed for President is General Carmona who has held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on October 28, 1934, whose duties are to advise the President

when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. Several decrees dealing with the corporative organization of the State have been issued. Under the new régime the President appoints the Premier, who in turn selects a cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

On October 23, 1934, a new Ministry was organized, composed as follows: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier and Minister of Finance), Lt. Col. Henrique Linhares de Lima (Minister of Interior), Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr. (Minister of Justice), Col. Abilio Augusto Valdez de Passos e Sousa (Minister of War), Capt. Anibal de Mesquita Guimarães (Minister of Marine), Dr. Caeiro da Mata (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Duarte Pacheco (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Armindo Rodrigues Monteiro (Minister of Colonies), Dr. Eusebio Tamagnina (Minister of Public Instruction), Sebastião Frederico Ramires (Minister of Commerce) and Dr. Rafael da Silva Neves Duque (Minister of Agriculture).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded.

NATIONAL UNION (Uniao Nacional): A union in support of the Dictatorship appealing to all classes of society regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

Leaders: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), Dr. Albino Pinto Soares dos Reis, Jr. (Vice-President of Party), Joaquim Lança (Secretary of Party).

REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST ALLIANCE PARTY: Recently dissolved. Formed by members of the various republican parties; republican, parliamentary and opposed to the dictatorship. The program was similar to that of the old Moderate Democratic Party.

Leaders: General Norton de Matos, Dr. Ramada Curto, Dr. Belo de Marais, Azevedo e Silva.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Lisboa	Independent republican, conservative.	Renascença Grafica (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Manhã	Republican; semi-official organ of dictatorship.	Companhia Nacional Editora (<i>Prop.</i>) Miguel Braga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empresa Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Eduardo Schwalbach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario do Governo.	Official government organ.	
Jornal do Commercio e das Colonias	Independent, conservative; organ of commerce and industry; long-established and influential paper.	Diniz Bordallo Pinheiro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro de Carvalho (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Seculo	Independent; republican conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Voz	Independent conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empresa A Voz (<i>Prop.</i>) José Fernando de Souza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry.	Bento Carqueja (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Noticias (Oporto)	Independent.	Anibal de Moraes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Democratic; republican; conservative.	Marques Guedes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fradique (weekly)	Critical and literary review.	Tomaz Ribiero Colaço (<i>Ed.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest

Area: 122,282 square miles

Population: 18,025,037 (1930 census)

Ruler

King Carol II

Born in 1893; proclaimed King June 8, 1930

Cabinet

National Liberal (with the exception of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has no party affiliation)
Reappointed October 2, 1934

Premier

GEORGE TATARESCU (National Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

Election of December 20-22, 1933 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senatul)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera Deputatilor)

Speaker: LEONTE MOLDOVANU (National Liberal)

Speaker: N. N. SAVEANU (National Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Liberal	176
National Peasant	9
Hungarian Party	3
German Party	3
Conservative (Gr. Filipescu) . .	2
Social Democrat	1
Independents	6
Total (elected*)	200

* In addition to the 200 Senators elected by vote, there are about 25 Senators from the clergy and about 25 Senators by right.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Liberal	293
National Peasant	40
National Liberal (G. Bratianu group)	10
National Christian Defense League (Professor Cuza) . . .	9
National Agrarian (O. Goga) .	9
Hungarian Party	8
German Party	7
Radical Peasant (G. Iunian and C. Stere group)	6
National-Union (C. Argetoianu) .	5

Total 387

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: A conservative, nationalist party, until 1928 accustomed to political supremacy since the war, under the leadership of the late Ion Bratianu (formerly Premier, a son of Ion C. Bratianu, for many years Premier); centralistic in tendency, and controlling (at least in the old Kingdom) most of the banks and larger industrial enterprises, the directors of which control the economic life of the country and are all prominent in party politics;

opposed to foreign domination of Rumanian financial and commercial enterprise and to concessions of oil lands to foreign-owned companies. Immediately before and during the war, this party was pro-Ally, opposing the "neutralist" policy of Premier Marghiloman. George Bratianu (Deputy, son of the late Ion C. Bratianu) led a small group that seceded from the Party in June, 1930, owing to the Party's opposition to the return and enthronement of Prince Carol as King; a few weeks later Vintila Bratianu and his lieutenants announced that they would recognize the present sovereign. After this party came under the leadership of I. G. Duca, following the death of Vintila Bratianu, statements were issued that it did not oppose foreign capital if it collaborated on equal terms with Rumanian capital.

Dr. Duca was invited in November, 1933, to form a government. It pursued a liberal policy and curbed the fascist propaganda of the so-called "Iron Guards." Mr. Duca was assassinated December 29, 1933 and George Tatarescu became Premier on January 3, 1934.

Leaders: George Tatarescu (Premier), M. Inulets (Minister of Interior), C. Bratianu (Leader of Party), Victor Antonescu (Minister of Justice), C. Angelescu (Minister of Instruction), V. Slavescu (Minister of Finance), Richard Franasovici (Minister of Public Works), N. N. Saveanu (Speaker of Lower Chamber) and Dr. I. Costinescu (Minister of Labor and Public Health).

NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY: The result of fusion in October, 1926, of the former National and Peasant Parties; came into power by appointment of the Regency after the collapse of the Bratianu National Liberal régime, following widespread demonstrations of popular discontent. The National Party was a product of the combination of the pre-war Rumanian Party in Transylvania, under Julius Maniu and Al. Vaida-Voevod; of the former Democratic Party of Take Jonescu; of dissidents from the People's Party of Gen. Averescu; and of the Peasants' Party of the old Kingdom, led by Ion Mihalache. Originally it was a sectional party, but it gradually acquired adherents throughout the country. In *foreign policy*, it stands for the execution of the peace treaties and for the alliances with the neighboring states represented in the "Little Entente," and favors the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates liberalism and constitutionalism, a strong army, administrative and financial reforms, decentralism, free elections and reforms in the franchise, a more liberal economic policy, aid to peasant farmers, protection of labor by legislation in accordance with the International Labor Statute, development of natural resources (especially oil), and more friendly relations with foreign capital. Due to his failure to work with the King, Premier Vaida-Voevod and his government resigned in November, 1933. The Peasant Party of Dr. N. Lupu joined the National Peasants in 1934.

Leaders: Ion Mihalache (President of Party, formerly Minister of Interior), A. Vaida-Voevod (formerly Premier), Julius Maniu (formerly Premier), G. G. Mironescu (formerly Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Interior), Prof. V. Madgearu (formerly Minister of Finance), Mihai Popovici (formerly Minister of Justice), S. Cicio-Pop (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Voicu Nitescu (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Domains), Eduard Mirto (formerly Minister of Public Works and Communications), D. R. Ioanitescu (formerly Minister of Labor, Health and Social Welfare), Prof. D. Gusti (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Cults), P. Halippa (formerly Minister for Bessarabia without portfolio), Emil Hatziegan (formerly Minister for Transylvania without portfolio), Sauciu Saveanu

(formerly Minister for Bucovina without portfolio), N. Costachescu (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber) and Dr. N. Lupu.

HUNGARIAN PARTY: Composed of a reactionary faction representing interests of former landholders led by Count George Bethlen, brother of the former Hungarian Premier, and a democratic faction led by Iosif Sandor.

MINOR PARTIES: Include the National Party of former Premier Iorga, which separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1926, because of opposition to the principles of fusion; the People's Party, led by General Al. Averescu; the Liberal Party (George Bratianu group) which seceded from the National Liberal Party in January, 1930; the Agrarian Party, under the leadership of O. Goga, formerly right hand man of Marshal Averescu, Pres. of the People's Party, and who owing to conflicting views left the party together with an important number of members in April 1932; the Conservative Party under the leadership of G. Filipescu, owner of the newspaper *Epoca*; Mr. G. Iunian's group, composed of about 20 deputies who separated from the National Peasant Party in October 1932, on account of divergencies in connection with certain economic and financial legislation; the National Christian Defense League, under the leadership of Professor Cuza, carrying on anti-Jewish propaganda; the Iron Guards, a fascist group, under the leadership of Zelea-Codreanu; the German Party, an organization of the Germans in Transylvania; and the Jewish Party.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	Independent.	C. Gongopol (<i>Dir.</i>)
Adeverul	Independent, popular, and sensational; supports National Peasant Party; evening edition of <i>Dimineatsa</i> .	C. Graur (<i>Dir.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus	Semi-official; daily in Rumanian, once weekly in French; financial and economic.	G. Gafenco (<i>Dir.</i>) N. Horia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aurora	Organ of Dr. Lupu.	N. Lupu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curentul	Independent.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Cuvantul	Independent.	N. Ionescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dimineatsa	Independent, popular, and sensational; best-informed morning paper; advocates governmental reform.	C. Graur (<i>Prop.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Epoca	Organ of the Conservative Party.	G. Filipescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Independence Roumaine . .	National Liberal; in French.	Dr. A. Berkovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indreptarea	Organ of People's Party.	Gen. Aversecu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Lupta	Independent; supports National Peasant Party; advocates governmental reforms.	E. Fagure (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miscarea	Organ of Liberal group of George Bratianu.	
Neamul Romanesc	National Party.	N. Iorga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Socialismul	Organ of the Socialists.	Dr. Lotar Rădăceanu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tageblatt	Represents views of Germans and German minorities in Transylvania; in German.	
Universul	National Liberal; ultra-nationalistic; anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Viitorul	National Liberal.	Al. Mavrodi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei (Brasov)	National Liberal Party; oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keleti Ujsag (Cluj)	Hungarian Party; in Hun- garian.	Dr. Weiss Sandor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria (Cluj)	National Peasant Party; a leading provincial paper.	Dr. E. Hatiegan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Kelet (Cluj)	Organ of Zionists.	Dr. M. Ernő (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (weekly)	Economic; in French.	G. Gafenco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arhive	Social and political.	D. Gusti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bursa	Financial and economic.	S. Hussar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curierul Israelit (weekly)	Organ of Union of Rumanian Jews.	M. Schweig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Bursei (weekly)	Financial.	
Lupta Economica (weekly)	Economic.	
Moniteur Du Pétrole Roumain	Petroleum interests.	L. Sanielevici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Analele Bancilor (monthly)	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sinescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economiste Roumain	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute
Peninsula Balcanica (monthly)	Political and economic.	
Observatorul (Cluj)	Social and economic.	G. Moroianu (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agentia Danubiana	Telegraph agency.	E. Titeanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Rador	Official; telegraph agency.	A. Hurtig (<i>Dir.</i>)

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Transcaucasian, Turkoman, Tadjik and Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,241,921 square miles

Population: 168,000,000 (1934 estimate)

Presidents of Union Central Executive Committee

MIKHAIL I. KALININ (Russia), G. I. PETROVSKY (Ukraine), A. G. CHERVIAKOV (White Russia), G. MUSSABEKOV (Transcaucasia), N. AITAKOV (Turkoman Republic), F. KHODJAYEV (Uzbek Republic), A. RAKHIMBAYEV (Tadjikistan)

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Communist (Elected by Union Central Executive Committee)
(Has legislative as well as executive powers)

President of Council of People's Commissars

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)

Re-elected March 18, 1931

(Final authority is nominally vested in the All-Union Congress of Soviets, which meets biennially and elects the Union Central Executive Committee as the supreme executive and legislative power. The Sixth Congress, March, 1931, was composed of 1,570 regular delegates and 833 with advisory votes, about three-quarters of the delegates being members of the Communist Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Union Central Executive Committee)

(About 70 percent members of the Communist Party; meets three times a year with seven presidents — one for each constituent republic; elects a Praesidium of 27 members and 23 alternates as an executive and directive body to act during the intervals between meetings)

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

(Elected by All-Union Congress of Soviets in biennial meeting, from representatives of Constituent Republics.)

Total 472

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

(Elected by Soviets of Constituent and Autonomous Republics; subject to ratification by All-Union Congress.)

Total 138

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only authorized and organized party, controlled by a Central Committee now consisting of 71 members and 68 alternates, which chooses an executive body known as the Political Bureau, of 10 members and 5 alternates, who largely determine party policy. Many of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government, including 18 of the 21 members of the Council of Commissars, and 7 are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man recognized as the most influential individual guiding and controlling Communist policy, which now advocates rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party and a member of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Russian party leaders:

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. S. R.

Stalin — Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Praesidium of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale held in 1928.

Molotov — President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; President, Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Chairman of the Commission of Party Control; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kalinin — Senior President, Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Kossior — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of the Communist Party to the VI Congress of the 3d Internationale.

Kuibyshev — Chairman of Commission of Soviet Control; Vice-President of Council of Commissars of the U. S. S. R.; Vice-President of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Ordjonikidze — Commissar for Heavy Industry; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.

Voroshilov — Commissar for Defense of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Andreyev — Commissar for Transport, member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Vice-Chairman of Council of Labor and Defense.

OTHER LEADERS

Chernov — Commissar for Agriculture.

Grinko — Commissar for Finance of the U. S. S. R.; alternate of Central

Committee of Communist Party; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Kalmanovich — Commissar for State Farms; alternate of the Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Litvinov — Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.; member of Central Committee of Communist Party; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Lobov — Commissar for Timber Industry; formerly Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Union and Assistant Commissar for Supplies; member of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Lubimov — Commissar for Light Industry.

Mezhlauk — Chairman of State Planning Commission (Gosplan).

Maryasin — Chairman of State Bank of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense.

Mikoyan — Commissar for Food Industry; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Pakhamov — Commissar for Water Transport.

Petrovsky — President of Central Executive Committee of Ukrainian Soviet Republic; Alternate Member of Political Bureau; Delegate of Communist Party to V Congress of 3d Internationale.

Rozengoltz — Commissar for Foreign Trade; formerly Assistant Commissar for Foreign and Internal Trade; alternate of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Rudzutak — Alternate of Political Bureau; member of Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VI Congress of 3d Internationale.

Rykov — Commissar for Post and Telegraph; alternate of Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale.

Sulimov — President of Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Republic; member Central Committee of the Communist Party; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Veitzer — Commissar for Internal Trade.

Yagoda — Commissar for Internal Affairs; member of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Yakovlev — Member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Yenukidze — Secretary of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Zhdanov — Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Within the Russian Communist Party an important opposition group, critical of the policies of the ruling group in the Central Committee dominated by Stalin, developed about eight years ago. It included such former official chieftains as Trotsky (formerly Commissar for War and Member of Political Bureau of Party), Zinoviev (formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale), Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, and Rakovsky (formerly Ambassador to France). Between November, 1927, and January, 1928,

by decisions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Party Congress, respectively, most of the leaders of the opposition (including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Radek, Rakovsky, and others) were expelled from the Party and banished; Rakovsky later recanted; all except Trotsky have received amnesty. In 1932 Zinoviev and Kamenev were again expelled from the party together with 18 other less-known old communists. During 1929 and 1930 the development of a "Right Opposition" headed by Bukharin, Rykov, and Tomsy led finally to the expulsion of all three from the Political Bureau. This served greatly to strengthen Stalin's position. All three, however, retained alternative membership in the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee; published in Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn	Official organ of Commissariat for Finance of U. S. S. R.	S. Shakhnovskaya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Commissariat for ways of Communication.	A. L. Spivakovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Izvestia	Official organ of Central Executive Committees of the U. S. S. R. and The All-Russian Executive Committee.	N. I. Bukharin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	V. Bubekin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	M. M. Landa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	K. I. Podotsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krestyanskaya Gazeta	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party. Replaces "Bednota."	S. Uritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Journal de Moscou. (weekly)	Political, economic, and social. In French.	S. Lukianov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Moscow News (daily and weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>); Victor Vaksov, T. L. Axelrod and Anna Louise Strong (<i>Assoc. Eds.</i>)
Nasha Gazeta	Organ of Central Committee of Union of Workers of State Institutions.	B. G. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Rabochaya Moskva	Organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions.	L. Kovalev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Torgovlya	Organ of Commissariat of Internal trade.	U. Nodel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledelie	Organ of Commissariat for Agriculture of U. S. S. R.	M. S. Grandov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trud.	Organ of Trade Unions.	D. G. Tumarkin (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	A. Romanovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Za Industrializatsiyu	Organ of Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	B. M. Tal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist (Astrakhan)	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party.	V. Eferov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist (Kiev)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad) (morning and evening)	Organ of Leningrad Soviet.	I. Tsilshtein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot (Leningrad)	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet.	M. Medvedev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leningradsкая Pravda (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	M. Zhiv (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochiy (Minsk)	Organ of Central Executive Committee of White Russia.	L. Kheifets (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gorkovskaya Kommuna (Gorky)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	L. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovetskaya Sibir (Novosibirsk)	Organ of West Siberian Committee of Communist Party.	I. I. Lyashchenko (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zvezda (Perm)	Organ of Perm Committee of Communist Party.	
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of Azov-Black Sea Committee of Communist Party.	L. Shaumyan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Transcaucasian Committee of Communist Party, and of Central Executive Committee of Transcaucasia.	V. Grigoryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	Braginsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communist Party.	Shatsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tekhnika (every 3 days)	People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	B. Tal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krestyanskaya Gazeta (weekly)	Peasant paper; organ of Central Committee of Communist Party.	S. B. Uritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly).	Political and literary; organ of Union of Russian Writers.	V. Bakhmetev, F. Berezovsky, V. Ermilov, V. Ivanov, I. Luppel, F. Panferov, A. Fadeyev, M. Shaginyan (<i>Editorial Board</i>).
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo i Mirovaya Politika (monthly)	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	Communist Academy (<i>Pub.</i>) E. C. Varga (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Tass	Official news agency.	J. G. Doletsky (<i>Dir.</i>)
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EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: 13,176 square miles
Population: 1,493,826 (1931 census)

President

GENERAL ANDRÉS I. MARTÍNEZ

Assumed office August 29, 1934, succeeding General Maximiliano H. Martínez, who resigned to become eligible for election for term beginning March 1, 1935

Cabinet

Reorganized August 29, 1934

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: César Cierra

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. They are rather political groups of men without fixed or distinct programs. The present is a military government. Elections for President, Vice-President and 14 members of Congress will be held on January 13, 1935.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Nuevo (morning)	Francisco Espinosa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (evening)	A. Guerra Trigueros (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Prensa (morning and evening)	José Dutriz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	R. Díaz Galiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Pueblo (evening)	Nicolas Cabezas D. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	José Valdez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Sonsonate)	
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

SIAM

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 200,148 square miles

Population: 11,506,000 (1930 estimate)

Ruler

KING PRAJADHIPOK

Born in 1893; ascended throne November 26, 1925

Crowned February 25, 1926

Premier

COLONEL PHYA PHAHOL PHOLPHAYUHA SENA

(President of Council of State and State Councillor for Foreign Affairs)

Appointed June 22, 1933; re-appointed September 24, 1934

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Siam was overthrown by a coup d'état, at which time the King accepted a provisional constitution. Under this constitution King Prajadhipok remained as ruler but the principal power was transferred to an Executive Committee of fifteen, to which the heads of all departments were responsible. The Executive Committee and the Senate, composed of seventy members, were appointed by the People's Party, the only political party in Siam. A new permanent constitution was adopted on December 10, 1932, providing for a National Assembly and a State Council to conduct the government of the State. The King has legislative power by and with the advice and consent of the National Assembly, executive power through the State Council and judicial power through the courts duly established by law. He has the right of a suspensive veto, and can dissolve the Assembly, declare war, and conclude treaties with foreign powers.

The National Assembly is composed of: (a) members elected for four years by the people; (b) members appointed in accordance with conditions of the electoral law.

The State Council is appointed by the King. It must possess the confidence of the Assembly to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

On April 1, 1933, the King dissolved the People's Assembly and appointed a new State Council until elections should be held

under the Constitution. Thus the young group led by Luang Pradit, who instigated the Coup in 1932, were replaced by older more conservative men. In June Colonel Phya Phahol, who advocated constitutional changes, led a movement which resulted in a new State Council of which he became the head. Shortly thereafter a revolt against his régime broke out but he still retains power.

PRESS

All listed papers are published in the capital city.
The press in Siam is subject to government control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bangkok Morning News (in Chinese)	Pang Ngee Seng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chaloem Rashdra Daily News (in Siamese)	Lt. Khun Samrech Narong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chong Nang Morning Post (in Chinese)	Li Uy Ming (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dhamma Dhiputai Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Dab Thanom Pamrung-jāti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Isara (in Siamese)	Mom Luang Dong-yu Senivongs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Khao Siam Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Wa Fai and Nai Nom Maddhuros (<i>Eds.</i>)
Krungdeb Varasab (in Siamese)	Mom Rajavongse Navaratna (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Paix Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Giri Mondhol Suddhābongs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Laem Dong Daily News (in Siamese)	Nangsao Nual Chavi Debavalya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lak Muang (in Siamese)	Nai Chim Sindhu Nava (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Démocrate Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Damrih Padama Siri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Kok Daily News (in Chinese)	Ngim Sau (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sao Siam Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Monggol Chelasommā (<i>Ed.</i>)
Seribhab Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Samud Sirijai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shing Chong Daily News (in Chinese)	Lo Hui Lun (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Rasdr Daily News (in Siamese)	Lt. That Punyaratbandh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sombhab Daily News (in Siamese)	Lt. Khun Sarakrai Bisishtha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Srikrung Daily News (in Siamese)	Lt. Buay Puay Punyaratabandh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Mai Daily News	Nai Charan Vudhaditya (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Nation Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Kularb Sai Pradit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tong Hua Min Poh Daily News (in Chinese)	Li Kok Chung (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Khiew Daily News (in Chinese)	Chow Heng Theng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Seng Daily News (in Chinese)	Lai Kok Fee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Government Gazette (weekly)	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Record (economic quarterly; in English and Siamese)	Phra Promanda Panya (<i>Ed.</i>)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,347 square miles

Population: 8,128,778 (1931 estimate), of which 1,825,526 are Europeans (1931 census)

Governor-General

THE EARL OF CLARENDON

Assumed office January, 1931

Cabinet

United South African National Party

Reorganized March 30, 1933

Premier

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG (United)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Assembly)

Election of September 6, 1929 (for ten years)

Election of May 17, 1933 (for five years)

President: C. A. VAN NIEKERK (Nationalist)

Speaker: E. G. JANSEN (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Party	38
Labor	2
	—
Total	40

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Party	120
Malanites	20
Dominion	5
Labor	4
Roosites	1

Total 150

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY: The Coalition of the Nationalist Party and the South African Party in 1933 led to Fusion in 1934 and the two parties, with the approval of the Party congresses, have merged in a United Party, with General Hertzog as Prime Minister, and General Smuts as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.

The Fusion compact affirms the existing relationship between the Union and the British Commonwealth of Nations, but stipulates that its maintenance shall be subject to there being no derogation from the Sovereign Independent Status of the Union and no assumption of external obligations in conflict with its interests or its sovereign freedom. At the 1934 Parliamentary session the Government enacted changes in the South Africa Act of 1909 (the Union's original constitution) in the form of legislation which provides that the King shall act only on the advice of his South African Ministers, defines the Union's status as one of Sovereign Independence, and provides South Africa with its own Great Seal. The custody of the Great Seal is (contrary to previous

practice) now vested in the Prime Minister, who also is empowered by the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act to affix the Royal Seal to legislation whenever, in his opinion, the delay involved in obtaining the King's signature would either frustrate the object thereof, or retard the despatch of public business. In such circumstances the Governor-General shall sign on behalf of the King. Further legislation has been introduced to re-enact the amended South Africa Act as a Union Act.

The United Party program includes a proviso that no one will be denied the right to advocate a change in the form of government. This proviso is admitted to be a concession to the old Afrikaner Republican sentiment, since the purpose is to give freedom to any member of the United Party to make propaganda for the establishment of a Republican form of Government.

In domestic policy the United Party recognises the two great primary industries, agriculture and mining, as the foundations of the country's permanent welfare, it encourages the concurrent development of commerce and secondary industry, and maintains the Civilised White Labour policy.

The recognition of the Natives as a permanent portion of the population of South Africa under the Christian trusteeship of the European race is accepted as a fundamental principle of Native policy, but there will be no intermixture of the races and the Party will seek a solution of the Native question along lines which, without depriving the native of his right of development, will recognize as paramount the essentials of European civilization.

Leaders: General J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs), General J. C. Smuts (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice), Nicolaas Christian Havenga (Minister of Finance), Patrick Duncan (Minister of Mines), Oswald Pirow (Minister of Railways and Harbors and of Defense), Jan H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Interior, Public Health and Education), Pieter G. W. Grobler (Minister of Native Affairs), Colonel Deneys Reitz (Minister of Lands), General Jan. C. G. Kemp (Minister of Agriculture) and Senator Charles F. Clarkson (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs).

DR. MALAN'S PARTY: The former members of the Nationalist Party who have combined under Dr. D. F. Malan in opposition to the fusion claim that it is the true Nationalist Party. They are in favor of the fullest political and economic independence of South Africa, and eventually the formation of a republic. They advocate the taxing of the mines to the limit in order to assist agriculture and other industries. They stress the enforcing of bilingualism (English and Afrikaans) for all Government employees.

Leaders: Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), Reverend Dr. C. W. du Toit, F. C. Erasmus (formerly organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party) and Dr. N. J. van der Merwe (Members of Parliament).

DOMINION PARTY: This Party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the Government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It adheres to old principles of the South African Party and places coöperation within the British Empire, as opposed to Sovereign Independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenges the Prime Minister's contention that South Africa may remain neutral in any future war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The Party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes in the Union.

Leaders: Colonel C. F. Stallard, C. W. A. Coulter, J. S. Marwick (Members of Parliament).

LABOR PARTY: With the end of the Pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry, and most of the usual labor policies.

Leaders: Thomas Boydell and J. D. F. Briggs (Senators) and D. C. Burnside and W. B. Madeley (Members of Parliament).

ROOSITES OR CENTRE PARTY: The Party formed under the leadership of Mr. Tielman Roos, ex-Minister of Justice in the Nationalist Government, whose action in resigning from the Bench of the Appeal Court to return to political life forced the Union Government to abandon the Gold Standard in 1932. It aims at a Centre Party of moderates and generous State assistance for farmers.

GREY SHIRTS: A new Party formed on Nazi lines which has been active in conducting anti-Jewish propaganda in the country districts.

Leaders: L. T. Weichardt and F. S. du Toit.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cape Times (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	B. K. Long (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential. In Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	United Party; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	T. W. McKenzie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Advertiser (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Wodson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; conservative in imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces.	Kingston Russell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	Independent; wide circulation.	B. H. Dodd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	United Party; only morning daily in the Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Don (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	United Party; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	Barnett Potter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Sir Edgar H. Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volkstem (Pretoria)	United Party. In Afrikaans.	C. S. Coetzee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ons Vaderland (Pretoria) (by-weekly)	United Party. In Afrikaans.	Dr. G. S. Preller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	United Party.	Rex Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Reuters Agency Limited	International.	James S. Dunn (<i>South African Manager</i>)
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SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 23,560,975 (1930 census)

President

NICETO ALCALÁ ZAMORA

Elected by Cortes as first Constitutional President of Spain on
December 10, 1931. King Alfonso yielded the throne on
April 14, 1931

Cabinet

Coalition (Centre Minority Government with support from the
Right. Radicals — 8; other Parties — 5)
Appointed December 16, 1933

Premier

ALEJANDRO LERROUX GARCÍA (Radical)

PARLIAMENT (Cortes)

Elected November 19 and December 3, 1933

President: SANTIAGO ALBA (Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Right:	
Agrarian Populists	112
Agrarians	36
Traditionalists	21
Renovación Española	16
Basque Nationalists	12
Independents (Right)	10
Right Independent	1
	<hr/>
	208
Centre:	
Radicals	80
Catalonian League	26
Conservative Republicans	16
Liberal Democrats	11
Independents (Centre)	4
Progressive Republicans	3
	<hr/>
	140
Left:	
Socialists	56
Radical Democrats	21

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catalonian Left	16
Left Republican	10
Radical Socialists	1
Federals	1
Communists	1
National Republican	1
	<hr/>
	107
Total	<hr/> 455

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The monarchy was overthrown in April, 1931, and a Republic established. A Constituent Cortes, composed of one chamber, was elected by popular vote on June 28, 1931, and drafted a Constitution to replace that of 1876. The new Constitution was adopted on December 9, 1931. The election of the present Cortes, the second parliament of the Republic, resulted in a very strong swing to the right.

RIGHT

AGRARIAN POPULIST PARTY: A Conservative, Catholic nationalist group leaning toward Monarchist ideals though its leader has announced his acceptance of the Republican régime.

Leader: José Maria Gil Robles.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative in character, and defends not only agrarian but church interests.

Leaders: José Martinez de Velasco (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Antonio Royo Villanova and Abilio Calderon.

TRADITIONALIST PARTY: Monarchists of Carlist persuasion and therefore opposed to Alfonso XIII. They are intensely Catholic and conservative.

Leader: Conde de Rodezno.

RENOVACIÓN ESPAÑOLA PARTY: Monarchists who openly espouse the restoration of Alfonso XIII and a return to the old order. They are intensely Catholic and reactionary.

Leader: Antonio Goicoechea.

BASQUE NATIONALIST PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative with Carlist monarchical leanings. They differ from the other Right groups principally in their espousal of a statute to give a measure of autonomy to the Basque Provinces.

Leader: José Horn.

RIGHT INDEPENDENT: Stands aloof from Renovación Española and Traditionalists and pursues independent course looking toward restoration of monarchy, or a form of Corporative state.

Leader: Count Romanones (formerly Minister of the King).

CENTRE

RADICAL PARTY: This party favors the attainment of reforms and consolidation of the Republic through orderly processes of law.

Leaders: Alejandro Lerroux García (Prime Minister and Minister of War) and Rafael Guerra del Rio (Minister of Public Works).

CATALONIAN LEAGUE: A conservative and strongly regionalist party in opposition to Catalanian Left Party.

Leaders: Francisco Cambo, Juan Ventosa and Juan Estelrich.

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party is strongly Catholic, conservative and republican.

Leader: Miguel Maura.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A small conservative party.

Leaders: Melquiades Alvarez, José María Pedrigal and Ramón Alvarez Valdez (Minister of Justice).

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: A very small Republican party, conservative by nature.

Leaders: Niceto Alcalá Zamora (President of the Republic), Juan Castrillo, Carlos Blanco and Cirilo del Rio (Minister of Agriculture).

LEFT

SOCIALIST PARTY: Its policies include consolidation of the Republic, socialization of production and confiscation of the large rural estates. Considerably reduced in strength in the last elections.

Leaders: Julian Besteiro, Francisco Largo Caballero, Indalecio Prieto, Fernando de los Rios, Remigio Cabello, Jimenez Asúa and Manuel Cordero.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Stands for original purposes of the revolution of 1931; complete separation of Church and State; establishment of free public schools; improvement by progressive laws of social condition of workers and peasants.

Leader: Martínez Barrio (formerly Premier).

CATALONIAN LEFT PARTY (Esquerra): This party favors economic, social and political reforms of a radical nature; strongly regionalist. Greatly reduced in strength in the last elections.

Leaders: Luis Companys (President of the Catalan Generalidad) and Gassols.

LEFT REPUBLICAN PARTY: Has identical program as that of Radical Democratic Party.

Leaders: Manuel Azaña, Domingo, Casares y Quiroga.

Leaders of other Parties: Gordon Ordaz (Radical Socialist), Sanchez Roman (National Republican), Franchy Rocha (Federal), Bolivar (Communist).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	Independent; conservative; large circulation; influential.	Ignacio de Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ahora	Right Republican.	Luiz Montiel Balanzat (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Chaves Nogales (<i>Ed.</i>)
Debate	Clerical and conservative; one of the leading papers.	Francisco Diaz (<i>Ed.</i>) Gil Robles (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)
Epoca (evening)	Conservative, aristocratic.	Marqués de Valdeiglesias (<i>Prop.</i>) Alfredo Escobar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Frente Rojo	Communist.	
Heraldo de Madrid	Evening edition of <i>El Liberal</i> ; left Republican.	Bros. Busquets (<i>Proprs.</i>) Manuel Fontdevila (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial	Conservative; Republican.	Fernando de Cardenas (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Informaciones (evening) . . .	Republican; well informed, good news service from provinces.	Juan March (<i>Prop.</i>) Juan Pujol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal	Independent Republican; radical; sensational tendency.	Antonio Villanueva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luz	Right Republican.	Luis Miguel (<i>Prop.</i>) Corpus Barga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacion	Conservative.	Manuel Delgado Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siglo Futuro	Extreme Catholic.	Manuel Senante (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Socialista	Socialist party organ.	Juan Zuazogoitia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol	Centre Republican; large circulation.	Fernando Vela (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tierra	Revolutionary Syndicalism.	Salvador Canovas Cervantes (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Voz	Evening edition of <i>El Sol</i> ; centre Republican.	José Mairal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opinion (Barcelona) . . .	Organ of Esquerra faction.	Gassols (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia (Barcelona) .	Moderate conservative.	E. Godo (<i>Prop.</i>) José Escofet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Veü Catalunya (Barcelona)	Organ of Catalonian League.	F. Cambo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gaceta del Norte (Bilbao) .	Catholic conservative.	José Usabiaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz de Guipuzcoa	Right Republican.	José Usabiaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Sebastian)		
A. B. C. (Seville)	Conservative.	Marqués Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal (Seville)	Left Republican.	Hermanos Busquets (<i>Prop.</i>)
Semana Financiera (weekly) .	Conservative economic review.	Carlos Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Marfil (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Fabra (Madrid and Barcelona)	Official agency for provincial and foreign news.	Marcelino Esteban Collantes and Luis Amat de Ibarrola (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
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SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm
Area: 173,349 square miles
Population: 6,211,566 (1933 census)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858; ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

Social Democratic

Appointed September 24, 1932

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER *
(Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: AXEL F. VENNERSTEN (Conservative)

Speaker: A. V. SÄVSTRÖM (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	61
Conservative	49
People's	20
Agrarian	19
Communist	1

Total 150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	104
Conservative	58
Agrarian	36
People's	24
Communist	8

Total 230

* One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased power for the League of Nations, development of international law as the best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy, and gradual disarmament. In *domestic policy*, in theory republican, advocates democracy in management of industry; disestablishment of state church; social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), R. J. Sandler (Minister for Foreign Affairs).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and adequate military defense, to be reduced only as mutual agreements are made and international law becomes effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, the party

favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions; favors development of agriculture and commerce and protection of domestic industry against foreign competition; deeply interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

Leaders: Arvid Lindman (formerly Premier, and Minister for Foreign Affairs), Gösta Bagge and J. B. Johansson.

PEOPLE'S PARTY: A fusion of the old People's Party and the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, emphasizes the importance of peaceful and free relations between the peoples, favors disarmament, control of war industries and an appropriate defense system. In *domestic policy*, favors collaboration between the classes, private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry, facilitation of international trade, control of banks, trusts and other monopolies, reform of the election system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system).

Leaders: Felix Hamrin (formerly Premier), Ola Jeppsson and E. B. Andersson.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, and economy in national defense and administration.

Leaders: A. A. Pehrsson, P. Nilsson.

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Communists have split up into two groups, one affiliated with the 3d Internationale, the other regarded as independent Socialist party. Both accept the program of the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Hugo Sillén (3d Internationale group), K. Kilbom (Independent group).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet	People's Party.	P. G. Peterson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbetaren	Syndicalist.	Albert Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	People's Party.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
		L. Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Folkets Dagblad	Socialist.	Karl Kilbom (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya D gligt Allehanda	Conservative.	Leon Ljunglund (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Fr. Ström (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad	People's Party.	Ewald Stomberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	Carl Trygger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party.	N. P. Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning	People's Party.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs Morgonpost	Conservative.	Gösta Olzon (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs-Posten	People's Party.	Harry Hjörne (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Morgontidningen	People's Party.	Alvar Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Ny Tid	Social Democratic.	Rickard Lindström (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Arbetet	Social Democratic.	A. Voug (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Skånska Dagbladet	Agrarian.	B. H. Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten	Conservative.	C. Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		

Affärsvärlden (weekly)	Financial.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svensk Finanstidning (weekly)	Financial.	Oscar Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankvärlden (monthly)	Financial.	V. von Zeipel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly)	Trade journal in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic.	A. Vanner (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå	Semi-official news agency, owned and operated on co-operative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	G. Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrå.	Independent.	Nils Horney (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrå	Independent.	B. Brilioth (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Telegrafbild Rotogravyr	Independent.	S. Söderstam (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
Area: 15,940 square miles
Population: 4,095,095 (1932 estimate)

President

RUDOLF MINGER (Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party)
Elected by Parliament December 19, 1934; assumed office
January 1, 1935, for one-year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2;
and Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party — 1).
Composed of seven men, of whom the President of the Con-
federation is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 17,
1931, for term January 1, 1932–December 31, 1935

Chancellor

DR. GEORGES BOVET (Radical Democrat)
Elected by Parliament March 22, 1934, for term March 22, 1934–
December 31, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli Stati)

*Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2
for each canton*

President: ERNEST BEGUIN (Radical Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic Conservative	19
Radical Democratic	17
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	3
Liberal Democratic	2
Social Democratic	1
Social Political	1
Independent	1
Total	44

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio Nazionale)

*Election of October 25, 1931 (for legislative
period ending December, 1935)*

President: HERMANN SCHÜPBACH (Radical Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical Democratic	52
Social Democratic	49
Catholic Conservative	44
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	30
Liberal Democratic	6
Communist	3
Social Political	2
Minor groups	1
Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party, dominant in the Parliament; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense, reform legislation including social insurance measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Dr. Edmund Schulthess (formerly President of the Confederation, Member of Federal Council), Marcel Pilet-Golaz (formerly President of the Confederation, Member of Federal Council), Dr. Albert Meyer (Vice-President of Federal Council), Dr. Johannes Baumann (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Georges Bovet (Chancellor), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. R. Schöpfer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Brenno Bertoni, Dr. Oskar Wettstein (formerly President of Council of States, President of Party), Andreas Laely (formerly President of Council of States), Henri Vallotton, Hermann Schüpbach (President of National Council), Dr. Ernst Wetter, Bixio Bossi, Carlo Maggini, Dr. L. F. Meyer and A. Lachenal (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation, antimilitarism, and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation, and its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders: Achille Gropierre (Member of National Council), Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council, Secretary of Party), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), E. Reinhard (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg, Léon Nicole and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom, especially for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social insurance measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Giuseppe Motta (Member of Federal Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Dr. Philippe Etter (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Eduard Guntli (President of Party, Member of National Council), Jakob Sigris (formerly President of Council of States), Anton Messmer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus (formerly President of National Council), Dr. A. von Streng (Member of National Council), Raymond Evéquoz (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Riccardo Rossi, Dr. Ludwig Schneller (Members of National Council), Antonio Riva (formerly President of Council of States) and Dr. Walter Amstalden (Vice-President of National Council).

FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and

strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interests and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Rudolf Minger (President of the Confederation), Prof. Ernest Laur (Secretary of the "Swiss Peasants' Union," not a member of the Parliament), Dr. C. Moser (Member of Council of States), Dr. R. Abt (formerly President of National Council), Johann Jenny, Dr. Rudolph Gelpke, M. Siegenthaler, Dr. Hans Tschumi, Gottfried Gnägi, Dr. Hans Müller (Members of National Council) and Rudolf Reichling (Vice-President of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but representing Protestant interests; federalist, and opposed to strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

Leaders: Maurice Bujard, Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat, Jean de Muralt (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and de Coulon (Members of Council of States).

SOCIAL POLITICAL PARTY: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Edwin Hauser (Member of Council of States) and R. Tschudy (Member of National Council).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Conservative Democratic.	Dr. H. Wechlin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bund	Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Fr. Pochon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung . . .	Farmers Party.	M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt (Aarau) .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenauer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung . .	Social Democratic.	W. Hungerbühler (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Nationalzeitung (Basle) . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hageman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Basler Zeitung . . .	Conservative.	Dr. Edward Steuri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Vorwaerts (Basle)	Communist.	Robert Krebs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dovere	Liberal Democratic.	Salvioni Comp (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bellinzona)		
Popolo e Libertà	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bellinzona)		
Buendner Tagblatt	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Habermacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chur)		
Freie Raetier (Chur)	Radical Democratic.	Andreas Laely (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Huber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frauenfeld)		
Liberté (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	Imprimerie St. Paul (<i>Dir.</i>)
Freiburger Nachrichten . .	Catholic Conservative.	Jos. Pauchard (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Carlier (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Journal de Genève	Liberal Democratic; one of the best-informed and most influential Swiss papers.	Jean Martin (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		René Payot (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Pierre E. Briquet (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journal des Nations	International.	
(Geneva)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Suisse (Geneva) . . .	Independent.	Eugène Fabre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Travail	Socialistic.	Léon Nicole (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		Emile Unger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Genève . . .	Independent.	Ed. Junod (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Droit du Peuple	Socialistic.	Léon Nicole (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
(Lausanne)		von der Aa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne .	Independent; middle class	O. Treyvaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)	paper.	J. Rubattel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne . . .	Liberal.	Gustav Rigassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Lausanne)		M. Muret and Prof. Rossier
		(<i>Eds.</i>)
La Revue	Radical Democratic.	R. Rubattel (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Lausanne)		Chs. Rieben (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne . . .	Independent; middle class	R. Monnet (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Lausanne)	paper.	
Luzerner Tagblatt	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Ackermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lucerne)		
Vaterland (Lucerne) . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino . . .	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lugano)		
Gazetta Ticinese	Liberal Democratic.	Plinio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lugano)		
Giornale del Popolo . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel .	Independent.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Neuchâtel)		
Ostschweiz (St. Gall) . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. C. Doka (<i>Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt	Radical Democratic.	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
(St. Gall)		
Intelligenzblatt	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Schaffhausen)		
Die Front (Zurich)	Nationalist.	Dr. H. Oshler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaempfer	Official organ of Communist	K. Meyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zurich)	Party.	
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten .	Catholic Conservative.	Hermann Obermatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zurich)		
Neue Zuercher Zeitung . . .	Radical Democratic; wide cir-	F. Rietmann (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Zurich)	culation; well informed on	Willy Bretscher (<i>Ed.</i>)
	economic questions.	
Volksrecht	Social Democratic.	Ernst Nobs and Friedrich Heeb
(Zurich)		(<i>Eds.</i>)
Zuercher Post	Democratic.	Jacob Bader (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zurich)		
Politische Rundschau . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Willisau, Ct. Lucerne)		
(monthly)		
Neue Schweizer Rundschau .	Swiss and European culture.	Max Rychner (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Zurich) (monthly)		
Rote Revue	Social Democratic.	E. Nobs (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zurich) (monthly)		
Revue de Droit International.	Organ of International Law	Dr. Antoine Sottile (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva) (quarterly)	Association.	

NEWS AGENCY

Swiss Telegraphic Agency .	Independent.	Dr. R. Lüdi (<i>Dir.</i>)
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TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)
Area: 294,416 square miles
Population: 13,648,270 (1927 census)

President

MUSTAFA KEMAL ATTATÜRK (People's Party)
Reëlected May 4, 1931, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party
Appointed September 27, 1930
Reorganized in December, 1930
Reappointed May 5, 1931

Premier

GEN. ISMET INÖNÜ (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)
(Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi)

Election of April 24, 1931 (four-year term)

President: GENERAL KÂZIM OZALP (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	312
Independents	5
Total	317

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Prior to August, 1930, the only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. In *domestic policy* it works for the adoption of modern ideas and the westernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality of all in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates a moderate form of *étatisme*. It recognizes the republic as the proper present and future government for Turkey, and gives solely to Mustafa Kemal Attatürk as President General of the Party the right to speak in its name.

Leaders: Mustafa Kemal Attatürk (President of the Republic), Gen. Ismet İnönü (Premier), Gen. Kâzım Ozalp (President of the Grand National Assembly) and Recep Peker (Secretary General of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Constantinople (Istanbul).

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aksham	People's Party.	Necmeddin Sadik Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Beyoglu	Italian interests; in French.	Gilberto Primi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party; also publishes a French edition, <i>La Re-publique</i> .	Yunus Nadi Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Istanbul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal d'Orient	Jewish interests; in French.	Albert Carcasso (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Milliyet	People's Party; also publishes a French edition, <i>La Turquie</i> .	Mahmut Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resmi Gazete	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Son-Posta	Independent.	Selim Ragip Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vakit	People's Party.	Mehmet Asim Bey (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Ulus	People's Party; also publishes a weekly French edition, <i>Ankara</i> .	Falih Rifki Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ankara)	Press Review.	Press Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)
Ayin Tarihi (monthly)		
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Istanbul (monthly)	Economic; in French.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
L'Information d'Orient (monthly)	Economic; in French.	French Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Levant Trade Review (monthly)	Economic; in English.	American Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Monthly Trade Review (monthly)	Economic; in English.	British Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Bey (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association	Independent, but recognized by the government.	Hakki Tarik Bey (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles; including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 122,775,046; including outlying possessions 137,008,435 (1930 census)

President

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Elected November 8, 1932

Assumed office March 4, 1933 for four-year term

Cabinet

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of November 6, 1934 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years).

President: JOHN N. GARNER (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	69
Republican	25
Progressive	1
Farmer-Labor	1
—	—
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November 6, 1934 (for two years).

Speaker: JOSEPH W. BYRNS (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	322
Republican	102
Progressive	7
Farmer-Labor	3
Vacancy	1
—	—

Total 435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Whig and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. There are progressive and conservative Democrats, progressive and conservative Republi-

cans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs. In the new Congress four seats, one in the Senate and three in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party.

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934. It is not a national group but is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Phillip La Follette (Governor of Wisconsin). In the present Congress the Progressives have one seat in the Senate and seven in the House.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms, even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The platforms adopted at the conventions in 1932 follow:

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. In *foreign policy*, advocates policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and of coöperation with nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine; the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; adherence to the World Court with pending reservations; favors making Kellogg-Briand treaty effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense; opposes cancellation of the debts owing to the United States by foreign nations. Originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but has now dropped this issue. In *domestic policy*, advocated drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, and consolidating departments and bureaus; favored an annually balanced budget with revenue levied on principle of ability to pay; a sound currency and an international conference to consider rehabilitation of silver and monetary questions; stands for a competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact-finding tariff commission, free from executive interference, reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations, and an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange; favors extension of Federal

credit to needy States to provide unemployment relief; the expansion of Federal program of necessary and useful construction affected with a public interest, such as flood control and waterways, including the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes deep waterways; unemployment and old-age insurance, under State laws; restoration of nation's basic industry, agriculture; a strict and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws; protection of investing public through publishing information about all foreign and domestic offerings of stocks and bonds; regulation of holding companies, of inter-state public utility companies, and of exchanges in securities and commodities; favors quicker methods of realizing on assets of suspended banks; full justice to disabled veterans; independence for the Philippines and ultimate statehood for Puerto Rico; the employment of American citizens in the operation of the Panama Canal; the simplification of legal procedure and reorganization of the judicial system to make the attainment of justice speedy, certain and at less cost; continuous publicity of political contributions and expenditures; favored the repeal of the 18th Amendment and State control of liquor traffic with Federal supervision to enable prohibition States to protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors.

Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), John N. Garner (Vice-President of the Republic), James A. Farley (Chairman of National Democratic Committee, Postmaster-General), Joseph T. Robinson (Party Leader in the Senate), Joseph W. Byrns (Speaker of the House) and William H. Bankhead (Floor Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. In *foreign policy*, opposed cancellation of Allied debts, though it granted a moratorium; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed it; favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand treaty; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced in favor of joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; has no imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; favored participation of the United States in an international conference on monetary questions, including the position of silver, exchange problems, and commodity prices. In *domestic policy*, endorsed a protective tariff on the products of farms, forests, mines and oil wells, with compensatory duties on manufactured goods; supported the Federal Farm Board and pledged itself to principle of assistance to coöperative marketing associations, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves; sponsored tariff to maintain the parity of protection to agriculture with industry; favored collective bargaining on the part of labor; believed in wise use of all natural resources freed from monopolistic control; favored supervision, regulation and control of public utilities; opposed direct relief by federal government — all relief to be given through agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; reorganization of government bureaus; stood for obedience to and enforcement of the 18th Amendment as of all laws but believed people should have opportunity of

passing upon a proposed amendment that should allow the States to deal with the problem as they desire, subject to the power of the Federal Government to protect those States where prohibition exists, and safeguard all citizens everywhere from return of the saloon; did not propose to reduce navy defenses below that of any other nation; maintained that army had reached an irreducible minimum; approved of drafting material resources as well as men in the case of future war; pledged federal financial aid in highway construction; stood for restoration of credit of the railroads; development of merchant marine; development of Mississippi Waterway System and St. Lawrence Seaway; full and adequate relief of disabled veterans; immigration restriction; preservation and protection of freedom of speech, press, and assemblage; enactment of rigid penal laws to aid States in stamping out activities of gangsters, racketeers and kidnappers; pledged itself to continue relentless warfare against illicit narcotic traffic; upheld rights of Negro citizens to enjoy full benefits of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; favored maintenance of existing status of self-government in Hawaii; inclusion of Puerto Rico in all legislative and administrative measures enacted or adopted by Congress or otherwise for economic benefit of their fellow-citizens of the mainland; advocated giving to Alaska the widest possible territorial self-government and placing its citizens on equality with those in the several States; and favored fullest protection for property rights of the American Indians, and provision for them of adequate educational facilities.

Leaders: Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), Henry P. Fletcher (Chairman of the Republican National Committee), Charles Curtis (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate) and Bertrand H. Snell (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

(m. morning; e. evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation *</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALABAMA			
Age-Herald	37,706	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Birmingham)			J. E. Chappell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advertiser	26,665	Democratic.	Grover C. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Montgomery)			
CALIFORNIA			
Times (Los Angeles) . .	169,959	Independent Republican.	R. W. Trueblood (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle	96,502	Republican.	George T. Cameron (<i>Pub.</i>)
(San Francisco)			W. H. B. Fowler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Examiner	168,750	Independent.	Hearst newspaper
(San Francisco)			(See Note p. 189)
			C. S. Stanton (<i>Ed.</i>)
COLORADO			
Post (e.)	146,508	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Denver)			E. C. Day (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News .	33,956	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper
(Denver)			(See Note p. 189)
CONNECTICUT			
Courant (Hartford) . .	37,912	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	H. H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>)
			Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Post (Washington) . . .	79,436	Independent.	Eugene Meyer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Star (e.) (Washington) .	113,171	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1935.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
FLORIDA			
Florida Times Union . . . (Jacksonville)	55,241	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Ed.</i>)
GEORGIA			
Constitution (Atlanta) . . .	99,069	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Ed.</i>)
ILLINOIS			
Daily News (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Chicago)	396,506	Independent.	William Franklin Knox (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>) Karol Piatkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Zwiazkowy . . . (Chicago)	33,789	Leading Polish language daily.	
Tribune (Chicago) . . .	801,771	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick (<i>Ed.</i>)
INDIANA			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Indianapolis)	144,486	Independent Republican.	Warren C. Fairbanks (<i>Pub.</i>) Louis Howland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Indianapolis) . . .	116,241	Independent.	John C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
IOWA			
Register (Des Moines) . . .	140,432	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>) Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
KANSAS			
Capital (Topeka) . . .	42,927	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>) Harold T. Chase (<i>Ed.</i>)
KENTUCKY			
Courier-Journal . . . (Louisville)	95,856	Democratic.	Robert W. Bingham (<i>Pub.</i>) Harrison Robertson (<i>Ed.</i>)
LOUISIANA			
Times-Picayune . . . (New Orleans)	104,846	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Ed.</i>)
MAINE			
News (Bangor) . . .	25,553	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan (<i>Pub.</i>)
MARYLAND			
Sun (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Baltimore)	139,112 (<i>m.</i>) 135,937 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pub.</i>) John W. Owens (<i>Ed. morning</i>) Hamilton Owens (<i>Ed. evening</i>)
MASSACHUSETTS			
Christian Science Monitor (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	121,874	Independent; published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general circulation.	J. Roscoe Drummond, Roland R. Harrison, Albert F. Gilmore, and Frank L. Perrin (<i>Ed. Bd.</i>)
Herald (Boston) . . .	122,793	Republican.	R. B. Choate (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post (Boston) . . .	343,793	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Transcript (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	30,469	Independent Republican.	Henry T. Claus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republican . . . (Springfield)	16,305	Independent.	Richard Hooker (<i>Pub.</i>) Waldo L. Cook (<i>Ed.</i>)
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (Detroit) . . .	217,320	Independent.	E. D. Stair (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlton S. Shier (<i>Ed.</i>)
News (<i>e.</i>) (Detroit) . . .	271,076	Independent.	William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>)
MINNESOTA			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Minneapolis)	114,199	Independent Republican.	Carl W. Jones (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pioneer Press . . . (St. Paul)	72,949	Independent Republican.	Leo E. Owens (<i>Pub.</i>)
MISSOURI			
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Kansas City) . . .	303,121	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe Democrat. . . (St. Louis)	230,956	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pres.</i>) C. S. Yost (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Post Dispatch (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Louis) <i>NEBRASKA</i>	233,534	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bee-News (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . (Omaha)	49,194 (<i>m</i>) 46,365 (<i>e</i>)	Republican.	Fred S. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>)
World-Herald (Omaha)	125,921 (<i>me</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>NEW JERSEY</i>			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Newark) . . .	128,791	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>NEW YORK</i>			
American (New York City)	328,980	Organ of W. R. Hearst.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 189) Edmond D. Coblenz (<i>Ed.</i>) William M. Hewitt (<i>Pres.</i>)
Courrier des Etats-Unis. (New York City)	7,500	Leading French language daily.	
Evening Post (<i>e.</i>) . . . (New York City)	51,608	Democratic; oldest daily paper in New York.	J. David Stern (<i>Pub.</i>) Harry B. Nason (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Herald Tribune (New York City)	315,771	Republican.	Ogden Reid (<i>Ed.</i>)
Il Progresso Italo-Amer- icano (New York City)	71,920	Leading Italian language daily.	C. Falbo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jewish Daily Forward . . (New York City)	115,535	Leading Jewish language daily; Socialist and labor paper.	Abraham Cahan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Commerce . . (New York City)	19,376	Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton (<i>Pub.</i>) Robert W. Acton (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Bernard H. Ridder (<i>Pres.</i>)
New Yorker Staats- Zeitung und Herold (New York City)	43,423	Leading German lan- guage daily.	
Sun (<i>e.</i>) (New York City)	301,386	Independent Republican.	William T. Dewart (<i>Pub.</i>) Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (New York City)	452,354	Independent Democratic.	Adolph S. Ochs (<i>Pub.</i>) Rollo Ogden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wall Street Journal . . (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	29,395	Financial.	F. A. Korsmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
World-Telegram (<i>e.</i>) . . (New York City)	395,926	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 189) Roy W. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>NORTH CAROLINA</i>			
Observer (Charlotte) . .	54,513	Democratic.	Wade H. Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
News & Observer . . . (Raleigh)	42,303	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Ed.</i> <i>and Pub.</i>)
<i>OHIO</i>			
Enquirer (Cincinnati) . .	85,068	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Plain Dealer (Cleveland)	191,429	Independent Democratic.	J. S. McCarrens (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Paul Bellamy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) (Cleveland)	190,047	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 189) Louis B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>OKLAHOMA</i>			
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Tulsa)	50,412	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pub.</i>) Victor F. Barnett (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
World (Tulsa)	66,154	Independent Republican.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub. and</i> <i>Ed.</i>)
<i>OREGON</i>			
Oregonian (Portland) . .	101,487	Independent Republican.	Paul Kelty (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i>			
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) (Philadelphia)	506,379	Independent Republican.	Fred Fuller Shedd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Public Ledger (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Philadelphia)	194,507	Independent.	Curtis-Martin Newspapers (<i>Props.</i>) C. M. Morrison (<i>Ed.</i>)

UNITED STATES

189

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Press (<i>e.</i>) (Pittsburgh)	164,824	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Edward T. Leach (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>RHODE ISLAND</i>			
Journal (Providence) . .	42,908	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
<i>TENNESSEE</i>			
Commercial Appeal (<i>m.</i>) (Memphis)	114,888	Democratic.	James Hammond (<i>Pres.</i>)
<i>TEXAS</i>			
News (Dallas)	79,360	Independent Democratic.	George B. Dealey (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>UTAH</i>			
Tribune (Salt Lake City)	51,330	Republican.	G. B. Heal (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>VIRGINIA</i>			
News Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Rich- mond)	72,010	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>) Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>WASHINGTON</i>			
Post Intelligencer . . . (Seattle)	95,035	Republican.	Hearst newspaper (See Note below) R. T. Van Ettisch (<i>Ed.</i>) C. B. Blethen (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>) W. D. Chandler (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Seattle) . .	96,821	Independent.	
<i>WISCONSIN</i>			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	154,000	Independent.	Harry J. Grant (<i>Pub.</i>) L. W. Nieman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	49,862	Socialist-Labor.	E. J. Costello (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)

NOTE.—One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers. . . .	Independent; composed of 28 papers in 18 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers .	Independent; composed of 24 papers in 24 cities.	Robert W. Scripps (<i>Controlling Shareholder</i>) Roy W. Howard (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York *Times*, the New York *Herald Tribune*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; exchange arrangements with Reuters - Havas - D.N.B. group.	Frank B. Noyes (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving clients in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Karl A. Bickel (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	J. V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>)
Universal News Service . .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	James T. Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)

OUTLYING TERRITORY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Empire (Juneau, Alaska)	Independent.	Robert W. Bender (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chronicle (Ketchikan, Alaska)	Independent.	T. K. Smith (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Advertiser (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres. and Gen. Mgr.</i>) Raymond Coll (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) F. Makino (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hawaii Hochi (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres. and Mgr.</i>) Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>) Charles G. Bockus (<i>Mgr.</i>) Earl M. Welty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star-Bulletin (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>) Carlos P. Romulo (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	Alejandro Rocés (<i>Pub.</i>) Alejandro Rocés (<i>Pub.</i>) A. V. H. Hartendorp (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>) Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso (<i>Ed.</i>) Francisco M. Zeno (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista; in English.	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Philippines Herald (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista; in English.	Antonio Ayuso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista; in English.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia (Manila, P. I.) . . .	Nacionalista; in Spanish.	Rafael Sacarello (<i>Ed.</i>)
Philippine Magazine (Manila, P. I.) (monthly)	Independent. In English.	A. Sutherland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dia (Ponce, Puerto Rico)	Independent. In Spanish.	José Pérez Losada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Liberal; advocates independence as ultimate goal, and autonomous form of government until then. In Spanish.	A. Villegás Arango (<i>Ed.</i>)
Democracia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent. In Spanish and English.	
Imparcial (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent. Leading paper in Puerto Rico. In Spanish.	
Mundo (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Unionist-Republican; advocates Puerto Rican Statehood. In Spanish.	
Pais (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent. In English.	
Puerto Rico Herald (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment. In Spanish.	
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Independent. In Spanish.	
Diario de Panama (Panama City, Panama)		

NOTE. — All nacionalista papers in the Philippines favor Philippine independence, but of late the entire Filipino press has become more conservative in the face of threatened discontinuance of free trade with the United States, and Japanese action in Manchuria.

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review . . . (q.) (Evanston, Ill.)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey and Associates (<i>Eds.</i>)
American Historical Review . . . (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Historical.	Henry E. Bourne and Associates (<i>Eds.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Annalist (w.) (New York, N. Y.)	Financial and economic.	D. W. Ellsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, Pa.) (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Barron's (<i>w.</i>) (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Sherwin Badger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Business Week (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Economic and financial.	Marc A. Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commerce Reports (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Commercial and Financial Chronicle (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Compilation of events and utterances in financial field laying considerable stress on international implications.	Herbert D. Seibert (<i>Ch. and Ed.</i>)
Current History (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and current events.	New York Times Co. (<i>Pub.</i>) Spencer Brodneý (<i>Ed.</i>)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (<i>q.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortune (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic and social.	Ralph Ingersoll (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Geographical Review (<i>q.</i>) . . (New York, N. Y.)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Modern History . (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Literary Digest (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Current events; digest of the news and editorial comment of the press.	Arthur Draper (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; radical tendency.	Ernest Gruening and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nation's Business (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
New Outlook (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events.	Francis Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Republic (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; liberal.	Bruce Bliven (<i>Pres.</i>)
North American Review (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and social.	Walter B. Mahony (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly . (New York, N. Y.)	Political.	Parker T. Moon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	F. W. Taussig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Review of Reviews and World's Work (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events.	Albert Shaw (<i>Ed.</i>)
Survey of Current Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Today (<i>w.</i>) (Dunellen, N. J.)	Political and current events; favorable to Administration.	Raymond Moley (<i>Ed.</i>)
United States News (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yale Review (<i>q.</i>) (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, economic and literary.	Wilbur Cross (<i>Ed.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo

Area: 72,153 square miles

Population: 1,941,398 (1932 estimate)

President

DR. GABRIEL TERRA (Colorado Terrista)

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for four-year term

Re-elected on April 19, 1934 for four-year term beginning May 18, 1934

Cabinet

Nine members — five of the Colorado Party, three of the Blanco.

The portfolio of the Minister of Labor is vacant.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

Election of April 19, 1934

President: DR. ALFREDO NAVARRO

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado (Terristas — 13, Riv- eristas — 2)	15
Blanco (Herreristas)	15
President of the Senate	1
—	—
Total	31

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Election of April 19, 1934

President: DR. JULIO A. ESTOL

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado (Terristas — 45, Riv- eristas — 10)	55
Blanco (Herreristas)	39
Catholic	2
Socialist Party	2
Communist	1
—	—

Total 99

Note: The General Assembly is made up of both houses of Parliament and totals 130 members. Certain questions must be brought before the General Assembly.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On March 31, 1933, President Terra dissolved the National Administrative Council and both Houses of Parliament and called for the election of a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution. The new Constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly March 24, 1934. On April 19, 1934 a general election was held to vote upon the new Constitution, for the President and Vice President and for National Senators and Deputies. The President, Vice President, Senators and Deputies took their oath of office May 18, 1934.

The Blanco (conservative) and the Colorado (liberal) parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which they then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for nearly a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

The change in Government which took place on March 31, 1933, was made possible by an agreement between the majority of the Blanco and the Colorado Parties, both of which advocated constitutional reform and are proportionally represented in the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Government.

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of public playgrounds, etc.; favors old age pensions, the funds to be established by state and private concerns; recommends government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports and the continued separation of Church and State.

When the new constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly the Colorado and Blanco Parties agreed that President Terra and Dr. Alfredo Navarro would be the candidates for the President and Vice-President of the Republic in the general election to be held April 19, 1934. They were both elected for a four year term as from May 18, 1934.

The majority of the Colorado Party, including the Riverista faction, supported the President in the change in Government on March 31, 1933. The ultra-Batllista faction, formerly led by Dr. Baltazar Brum, opposed Constitutional reform and officially abstained from voting in the election of members of the Constituent Assembly as well as in the general election of April 19, 1934. Dr. Brum committed suicide after resisting arrest on March 30, 1933.

Leaders: Dr. Gabriel Terra (Terrista faction, President of the Republic), Dr. Pedro Manini Rios (Riverista faction, Senator, candidate for President in the November, 1930 elections), Dr. Alberto Mañé (Traditionalist faction, Senator, former Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Espalter (Radical faction, Minister of Interior).

BLANCO PARTY: The "Herreristas," who compose the majority of the Blanco Party, are the only Blanco faction represented in the present Government. The two independent factions which opposed constitutional reform, namely the Batllista Colorados and the Independent Blancos, are now practically disrupted. The most consistent feature of the Blanco program has been its advocacy of more extensive power for the President of the Republic which was obtained by the new constitution.

Leader: Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera (Senator).

Other Party Leaders: J. Secco Illa (leader of the Union Civica or Catholic Party), Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party) and Eugenio Gomez (leader of the Communist Party). All three are members of the Chamber of Deputies.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bien Público	Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Vincente Chiarino (<i>Dir.</i>)
Día	Colorado-Batllista.	César Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario (evening)	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1923.	Vicente F. Costa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mañana	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1917.	A. Perez Olave (<i>Ed.</i>)
Montevideo Times.	English; non-partisan.	A. F. Breazeale (<i>Ed.</i>)
País	Blanco Independent.	Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Plata	Blanco Herrerista.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pueblo	Colorado Terrista.	Francisco Ghigliani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica (evening)	Colorado Riverista.	J. J. Carbajal Victorica (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna Popular	Blanco Herrerista.	José Lapido (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol	Socialist.	Dr. Emilio Frugoni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sun	English; non-partisan.	G. Mayer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly) . .	Political and current events.	Árestes Boroffio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Felipe Grucci (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ilustración Uruguaya (monthly)	Political and current events.	Alberto Árocena (<i>Dir.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Bernardino Orique (<i>Acting Pres.</i>)
Associated Press	Independent.	Rodolfo Piria (<i>Dir.</i>)
United Press	Independent.	Oscar Rubione (<i>Dir.</i>)

VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres
Population: 1,006 (1932 census)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XI

Born in 1857; elected Pope (261st) February 6, 1922
Crowned, February 12, 1922

Secretary of State

EUGENIO CARDINAL PACELLI

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. At present there are 12 vacancies. Their nationality at present is: Italian 28, French 6, German 4, American 4, Spanish 3, Austrian 2, Polish 2, Belgium, Brazilian, Canadian, English, Hungarian, Irish, and Portuguese 1 each. The names of two have been reserved *in pectore*.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 11 committees.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 39 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City, besides unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General (Marquis Francesco Pacelli), a General Council of Government (Count Franco Ratti, President of the Council), and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Count G. Della Torre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly)	Official.	Monsig. Ubaldo Mannucci (<i>Dir.</i>)
Illustrazione Vaticana (monthly)	Semi-official.	
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas
Area: 393,976 square miles
Population: 3,026,878 (1926 census)

President

GENERAL JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ

Elected Constitutional President on June 19, 1931, on resignation of President Perez, to fill his unexpired term ending on April 19, 1936. Assumed office July 13, 1931

Cabinet

Appointed July 13, 1931

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Camara del Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

† *Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)*

† *Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)*

President: Changes every thirty days.

President: Changes every thirty days.

Number of members 40

Number of members 85

† No elections were held in 1930 or in 1933.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

There are no organized political parties with well-defined programs. The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esfera	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. David Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo	Angel Maria Corao (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nuevo Diario	J. A. Cova (<i>Dir.</i>)
Religion	Monseñor Jesus Maria Pellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol	Antonio Fernandez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Luis T. Nunez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Impulso	Juan Carmona (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Caracas and Barquisimeto)	
Informacion	Juan Besson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Maracaibo)	
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Elite (weekly)	Juan de Guruceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cultura Venezolana (monthly)	Dr. Jose A. Tagliaferro (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nos-Otras (monthly)	Luisa Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)

YUGOSLAVIA

Capital: Beograd (Belgrade)

Area: 96,134 square miles

Population: 13,930,918 (census of March 31, 1931)

Ruler

KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I, October 9, 1934. Being a minor (born September 6, 1923) he governs under the Regency of:

PRINCE PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA	1st Regent
RADENKO STANKOÏICH	2nd Regent
DR. IVAN PEROVICH	3rd Regent
GENERAL V. TOMICH	Alternate 1st Regent
SENATOR J. BANYANIN	Alternate 2nd Regent
SENATOR DR. ZETS	Alternate 3rd Regent

Cabinet

Yugoslav National Party (Nine Serbs, three Croats,
one Moslem, one Slovene)

Appointed December 21, 1934

Premier

BOGOLJUB YEVTICH (Yugoslav National Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Pretstavništvo)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

Election of January 3, 1932; six-year term.

President: DR. LJUBOMIR TOMASHICH

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Yugoslav National	76

NOTE. — Of the Senators, 29 are appointed by the Crown and 47 are elected.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Skupshtina)

*Election of November 8, 1931; four-year term.**

President: DR. KOSTA KUMANUDI

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Yugoslav National	305†

* At this election only one list was presented to the voters, that of the National Party.

† Of this number 14 separated and joined the Yugoslav Popular Party after the election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The royal decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibits their reconstitution. New parties may not be formed if they are based on regional, religious or class divisions.

YUGOSLAV NATIONAL PARTY: It was formed on a nation-wide basis by Gen. Pera Zhivkovich (now Minister of War) and other officials of the dictatorial régime, many of them leaders of former parties, to present a list at the elections of November 8, 1931. Its watchword is "national unity." It represents the views of those who worked under the direction of King Alexander to establish a strong central government, with local autonomies in the "banats" (provinces). It presented a list of 1330 candidates at the November 1931 elections. 2,324,145 votes were cast. 305 deputies were elected. Of these, 145 are former members of the Radical Party, 57 former members of the Democratic Party, 28 former members of the Croat Peasant Party.

Leader: N. Uzunovich (Chairman of Party).

YUGOSLAV POPULAR PARTY: Founded in May, 1933. Has strong centralist and nationalist tendencies. It stands for a wider union of all Southern Slavs, free education, independence of courts, freedom of the press, liberty and equality of all Yugoslavs. It is monarchist and constitutional and envisages secret ballot.

Leaders: S. Hodjera, J. Lukich and Dr. N. Kesheljevich.

The three principal parties in existence before the decree of January 6, 1929, were as follows:

RADICAL PARTY: Composed principally of Serbian nationalists favorable to centralized administration; long under the leadership of the late Nikola Pashitch.

Leaders: Aca Stanoyevich, Dr. M. Ninchich, M. Trifunovich, K. Miletich, M. Vuyichich, Dr. M. Stoyadinovich (now Minister of Finance) and Lazar Markovich.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: The principal Serbian party opposed to the policy of Pashitch.

Leaders: L. Davidovich and Milan Grol.

CROAT PEASANT PARTY: Founded by the late Stjepan Radich and having its following mainly among the peasantry of Croatia; at first favored republicanism, later fought for Croatian autonomy and a decentralized administration.

Leader: Dr. Vladimir Machek.

Other parties were: the Independent Democratic Party, led by Svetozar Pribichevich; the Slovene Clerical Party, led by Father Koroshets; the Yugoslav Mohammedan Party, led by Dr. Mehmed Spaho; the Serb Agrarian Party, led by Yovan M. Yovanovich; the Croat Federalist Party, led by Dr. Ante Trumbich; and the German Group, led by Dr. S. Kraft.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Politika	Independent; with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Dir.</i>) M. Milenovich and K. Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pravda (evening)	Independent; sympathies were formerly with Democrats.	Damyas Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Semi-official.	M. Stanoyevich (<i>Dir.</i>) S. Krakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shtampa (evening)	Independent.	L. Toranovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zetski Glaznik (Cetinje)	Independent.	V. Mitrovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yutro (Ljubljana)	Independent.	Dr. A. Kramer (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Formerly organ of Slovene Clerical Party.	T. Rokovec (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Terseglav (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenski Narod (Ljubljana)	Independent, with Democratic sympathies.	Josip Župančič (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reggeli Ujság (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	S. Toman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ. In German.	B. Kremlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yugoslavenski Dnevnik (Novi-Sad)	Independent.	Dr. Fedor Nikich (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vecherna Poshta (Sarajevo)	Independent.	Mr. Boroyevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vardar (Skoplje)	Independent.	M. Toranovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; unionist.	V. Brayevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Becsme gy Naplo (Subotitza)	Hungarian organ. In Hungarian.	L. Fonyves (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novi List (Sushak)	Independent.	F. Bognolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	M. Lakatoch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jutarnji List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Vecer</i> .	J. Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	Independent. In German.	E. Demetrovich (<i>Dir.</i>)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union; independent.	S. Jutriša (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obzor (Zagreb)	Independent; oldest Croat paper.	Dr. M. Dezman (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. R. Meixner (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
L'Écho de Belgrade (weekly)	Semi-official, in French. Political, economic and literary.	
Narodno Blagostanje	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Baykich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Ivežich and G. Kozomarich (<i>Eds.</i>)
South Slav Herald (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (monthly)	Independent cultural and political periodical, with federalistic sympathies.	Dr. M. Čurčin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomist (monthly)	Economic and financial.	M. Todorovich (<i>Prop.</i>) N. Stanarevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankarstvo (Zagreb) (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Ljubomir Kosijer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Internationale (Belgrade)	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic, social and economic questions. In French.	Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Avala	Semi-official.	George Perich (<i>Dir.</i>)
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OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 11,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born in 1880; proclaimed October 15, 1929

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Area: 754 square miles

Population: 407,517 (1929 census)

High Commissioner

SEAN LESTER

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 10,213 (1930 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS I

Born in 1853; succeeded February 11, 1929

MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,994 (1,734 Citizens of Monaco)
(1933 estimate)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 26, 1922

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

SULTAN SAIYID SAID BIN TAIMUR

Born in 1886; succeeded October 5, 1913

OTHER COUNTRIES

201

NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1906; succeeded December 11, 1911

Prime Minister

GEN. JOODHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RÁNÁ

SAUDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capital: Mecca and Riyadh

Area: 462,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR ROHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1907; proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926, King of Saudi Arabia by decree of September 22, 1932

YEMEN

Capital: Sana

Area: 750,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 2,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

IMAM YAHYA BEN MUHAMMOD BEN HAMID EL DIN